

World Week



**They found the
Queen of Sheba's home town**

(see page 6)

World Week

A National Magazine of Social Studies and International Affairs. Published Weekly During the School Year

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Tips on Trips...

for the School Year
by GREYHOUND



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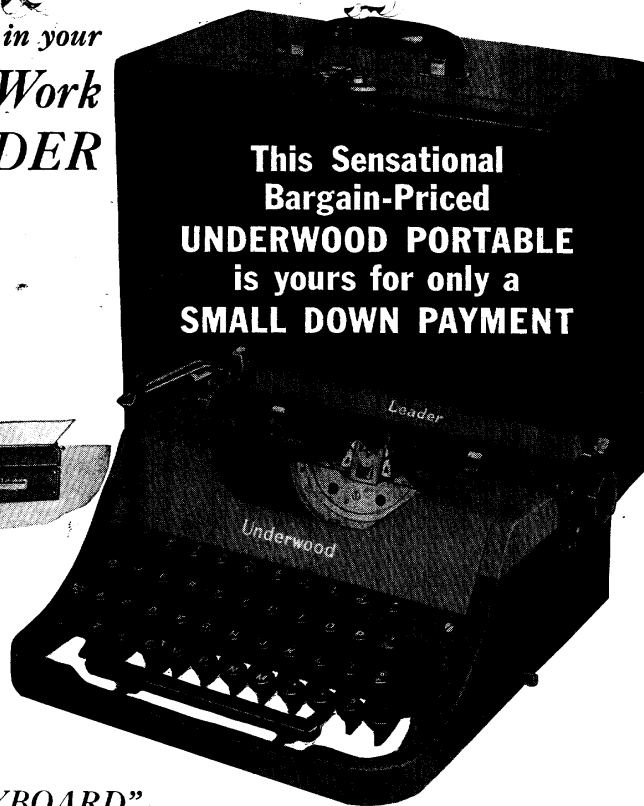
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The toothache that made medical history!

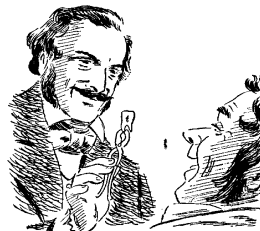
GENIUS IN MEDICINE... NO. 14 IN A SERIES BY E. R. SQUIBB & SONS



1. A little over a hundred years ago there was a man who had an historic toothache. He dreaded having the tooth pulled out as much as he feared leaving it in. His dilemma brought about an experiment that opened the way to modern surgery.



2. His dentist, William Morton, told him of a strange vapor that reportedly made men insensible to pain. Morton also warned that little was known of this substance and it might prove dangerous. The man was in such a state of mind that he asked to try the substance regardless of the consequences.



3. The vapor put the man to "sleep", and then, to the delight of dentist and patient, the tooth was pulled without so much as a twinge of pain. This miraculous substance was called ether.



4. There is much dispute as to who discovered ether. The honor is generally credited to Dr. Crawford W. Long of Georgia. Morton, however, made it known to the world when he was allowed to try it on a surgical case before an audience of medical men.



5. To understand what ether means to mankind, imagine what a surgical operation was like before its discovery. Attendants held agonized patients down while surgeons worked at top speed to get the horror over with as soon as possible.



6. Early forms of ether were impure, undependable and even dangerous. Not until Dr. Edward Robinson Squibb developed the first pure, reliable ether in 1858 could doctors use it with confidence. Then, a great new era for surgery began. At last, careful and deliberate techniques could be used. Great advances in surgery followed one upon the other.

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HOW TO GET STRAIGHT A'S



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Newsmakers

YOUNG MAN GOING PLACES

WE NOMINATE for "Explorer of the Year" a young Californian still in his twenties. He is Wendell Phillips, 29, the man at left in our cover picture. A few months ago he rediscovered the Kingdom of Sheba, lost for centuries amid drifting sands of the Arabian desert.

Phillips was only 17 when he signed up as water boy and handy man on an expedition to Indian sites in New Mexico. He has been exploring ever since. On a trip to the Middle East, he met the fabulously rich Aga Khan, father-in-law of Rita Hayworth of the movies. The Aga Khan urged Phillips to go to Yemen, in southern Arabia, to look for the Kingdom of Sheba. The Bible tells that, 3,000 years ago, the mighty Queen of Sheba came to visit King Solomon.

Before Europeans found sea routes to Asia, camel caravans brought the drugs and spices of the East overland to sell to European merchants. Some of the "spice routes" crossed Arabia. Along these routes rich and powerful cities grew up. Phillips found the long-buried sites of two of these vanished cities—Timna, and nearby Mareb, capital of the Queen of Sheba. Phillips' discoveries are writing a new chapter in our knowledge of ancient Arabia.

Mr. Phillips is now in the U. S. to arrange for another Arabian expedition. Meanwhile, digging continues at Mareb under the direction of 20-year-old George Farrier (at right in our cover picture). The two men are standing by a stone obelisk which they unearthed in the center of Timna.

—American Foundation photo

"MISTER ITALY"

"MISTER ITALY" will visit President Truman this month. He is 70-year-old Alcide de Gasperi, Italy's premier and foreign minister.

He leads the middle-of-the-road Christian Democratic party.

When De Gasperi became premier in 1945, many observers thought he was a compromise candidate who wouldn't last long. But he was so good at making compromises among Italy's bickering political parties that he still heads Italy's government after seven changes of cabinet. No premier in the Western European democracies has held office as long as De Gasperi, except Attlee of Britain.

One subject on which De Gasperi doesn't compromise is communism. His bitterest battles are with Italy's Communist party, the largest and toughest Communist party in Western Europe.

De Gasperi's home town is a mountain village in the Tyrol, at the northern edge of Italy. This region, the Trentino, used to be part of Austria. The people are mostly of Italian descent. At 17, De Gasperi joined agitators who were clamoring to have the region joined to Italy. Twice he went to jail. Later, elected



Wide World photo
Alcide de Gasperi

to the Austrian parliament, he argued openly for the cause.

After World War I the Trentino became part of Italy. De Gasperi won a seat in Italy's parliament. He was a leader in the opposition to Mussolini, who seized power as Italy's dictator in 1922. De Gasperi had to go into hiding but finally was caught and sent to jail. After his release he took refuge in Vatican City and worked as a librarian. Vatican City is in Rome but is not under the government of Italy. It is a tiny bit of land ruled by the Pope.

Quick Look at the News

INSIDE WORLD WEEK: IN NEWS PAGES (pp. 8-10)—Japanese treaty signed; Indian soldier, barred from burial in Iowa, is laid to rest at Arlington; contracts let to build A-plane and A-sub; Conant says—"no World War III"; millionth U. S. soldier death recorded; millionth traffic accident victim due in December; copper strike halted.

KAESONG ATTACK: Ten times the U. N. denied Communist charges that U. N. forces had violated the Kaesong neutral zone, scene of Korean peace talks last month (see page 11). Last week came Case No. 11. This time the U. N. was in the wrong. A U. N. flyer, making a mistake in his target, machine-gunned Kaesong. The U. N. apologized. Meanwhile the Reds refused the U. N. invitation to resume talks at some new site—not Kaesong.

QUICK CURE FOR MALARIA? Malaria kills more people than any other disease. Its sufferers, who live mostly in tropical and semi-tropical regions, are numbered in the hundreds of millions. The United States has 3,000,000 cases a year, in spite of our constant warfare on mosquitoes. (The anopheles mosquito carries the malaria parasite.) Now a new source of malaria infection is reaching our shores. More than 800 malaria victims have been found among G. I.'s coming home from the Korean war. Most of them never knew they had the disease, because they were dosed regularly with drugs which suppress the disease without curing it. But the Army has a new weapon that may squelch malaria for good and all. This new drug, called primaquine, hunts down and kills the malaria "bug" in its hiding places in body tissues. Soldiers rotated home from Korea are being treated with primaquine.

WORLD WEEK SALUTES: Teen-agers who are making their mark in the world of sport—Maureen Connolly, tennis champ (see page 10); Mike Wayland, 18, Washington, Kansas, winner of the national trap-shooting championship; swim champs Ford Konno, 18, of Hawaii, and Mary Freeman, 17, of Washington, D. C.; Olympic Games prospect Mary McNabb, 17, of Tuskegee Institute, who broke the women's U. S. 200-meter sprint record; "Ham" Richardson, 18, quarter-finalist in men's national tennis singles championship; and—oh yes!—national chess champ Larry Evans, 19, of CCNY.

THEY SOUGHT FREEDOM: We've heard of many heroic escapes from behind the Iron Curtain: on foot, in rickety handmade planes, in boats whose sailors mutinied and captured their officers in order to sail to the free world. But one of the strangest flights from communism was the case of the Czech railroad engineer who raced his express train across the border of his Red-ruled country last week and into the U. S. zone of Germany. The engineer skipped his last stop in Czechoslovakia and switched to freight tracks leading into Germany. Twenty-four of the 111 passengers and the engineer want to stay in Germany as refugees.



NEW LOOK IN SCOUT UNIFORMS: Don't be fooled by the Scotch look of these laddies! They're American Boy Scouts coming home from the World Jamboree in Austria last month (WW. Sept. 19, p. 5). When they weren't "Scouting," the Scouts at the Jamboree were swapping clothes and gear with boys from other countries.

OUR NATURAL RESOURCES—THE SOIL: Flood waters surged over more than 30,000 farms during the Kansas-Missouri floods this summer (see page 18). Now thousands of acres are pock-marked with pools of water and buried under two to 10 feet of muck, sand, and gravel. Federal officials say the crop-wrecking, soil-ruining flood wiped out a tenth of the nation's food production. Much of the land, experts fear, can't be reclaimed—at least, not for growing rich wheat crops.

KEEP YOUR EYES ON:

NEW DEAL FOR GERMANY—Now that Japan is being set up in business again as a nation (see page 8), Allied leaders are trying to do the same thing for Western Germany. The U. S., Britain, and France plan to make an agreement this fall with the Federal Republic of Germany (western Germany). This contract would make the Republic practically an independent country for the first time since Germany's defeat in World War II. But the Allies will keep the right to say "whoa!" and step in if they find that communism or reviving Nazism threatens German democracy.

ENDQUOTE: President Truman, at the Japanese peace conference (see page 8): "Making peace is like repairing the many strands of an international cable. Each strand must be spliced separately and patiently, until the full flow of communication has been restored. There is no other way to bring lasting peace than this slow patient process, step by step."

8

Re-birth of a Nation

Is a new Great Power arising in the Far East? Will the new Japan be a democratic, peace-loving member of the free world, or will she turn back to her warlike past? Will she fall under control of her Communist neighbors on the mainland of Asia?

These questions were in the minds of 100 men from 48 nations this month as they took one of history's most generous gambles. At San Francisco on September 8, they signed a peace treaty with Japan—a peace without harsh punishment—a peace that offered Japan friendship and partnership with the free world. (See last week's issue for details.)

Represented at the conference were 51 nations which fought Japan in World War II. Before the conference, John Foster Dulles of the U. S. State Department, chief author of the treaty, and his staff had consulted the other nations on the terms of the treaty.

Three nations at the conference did not sign the treaty. They were Russia and her satellites Poland and Czechoslovakia. They came to the conference to try to block the treaty. They failed.

Andrei Gromyko, Soviet deputy foreign minister, fumed that the treaty was part of an "imperialist" plot by the U. S. to seize control of Asia. But all seven Asian nations at the meeting signed the treaty. They were: Ceylon, Pakistan, Indonesia, the Philippines, and the Indo-China states of Viet Nam, Laos, and Cambodia. Two other Asian nations, India and Burma, did not attend the

World News IN REVIEW



THE IMPORTANT TRENDS IN A WEEK OF HISTORY

conference because they opposed the treaty.

The Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand fear revival of Japanese power. To relieve their minds, the United States made defense treaties with these nations just before the Japanese treaty conference.

Japan and the U. S. signed an agreement permitting the U. S. to keep troops and bases in Japan. Japan has no armed forces, although the treaty permits her to rearm.

What's Behind It: If you're a boy, you're likely to be drafted in a few months or a few years. Whether you'll have to fight in the Pacific some day may depend on how well the Japanese treaty works. Gromyko says it "sowed the seeds of a new war in the Far East." The U. S. believes Japan will work with the United States in our efforts to preserve peace and prevent Communism from spreading in Asia.

Probably you've seen in the stores recently many knick-knacks and toys labelled "Made in Occupied Japan." Will we, the consumers, have to buy more Japanese goods so that we, the taxpayers, can get rid of the cost of supporting Japan? The U. S. has sent Japan two billion dollars worth

of aid since World War II.

Japan must use her well developed industry to make goods to sell abroad, or her crowded land will starve. If you live in a textile or glass-making town, you may soon hear complaints that business is bad because Japanese products are underselling home town goods.

Britain and some Asian countries fear Japanese trade competition more than the U. S. does.

And there's the problem of China, which took nearly a third of Japan's exports before World War II. Some Japanese officials believe Japan must revive her trade with China. Communists now run that country. Would trade links with Red China pull Japan into the Communist camp? Would the U. S. Senate hesitate to ratify the treaty if Japan restores trade with Red China?

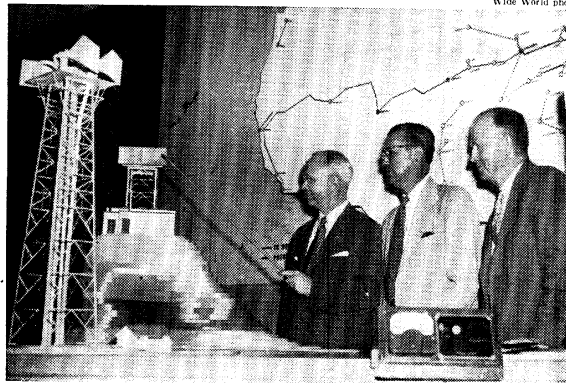
Our Honored Dead

An American Indian, denied burial in Iowa because of his race, received a hero's funeral this month at Arlington National Cemetery.

August, 1950, was the U. N.'s darkest hour in Korea. The U. S. rushed troops to hold our shrinking

TV Spans the Nation

Television now has a coast-to-coast audience that comprises about 30 per cent of the American people. This month—just in time to televise the Japanese treaty conference at San Francisco (see story above)—the American Telephone & Telegraph Company opened an Omaha-to-San Francisco relay system. It ties in with the previous Omaha-to-New York network. (Solid line on map shows route.) The photo shows models of the relay stations which pick up the TV signals and send them along to the next relay station on the next horizon. An A. T. & T. official is pointing to the type of relay station used in western mountains. Network telecasts now reach all but 11 of the 65 cities with TV stations and 94 of the 107 TV stations.



Wide World photo

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beachhead around Pusan. Among them was Sgt. John R. Rice, an American Indian. Two weeks after he landed in Korea he fell in battle. Last month his widow arranged for burial in a cemetery in Sioux City, Iowa, near the Winnebago Indian Reservation where the Rice family lived. Just as the body was about to be lowered into the grave, the cemetery director called a halt. He said that the articles of incorporation, under which the cemetery was created, limited burials to "members of the Caucasian race."

President Truman read about the case in the papers the next morning. He telegraphed an indignant protest to Sioux City's mayor. "National appreciation should not be limited to race, color, or creed," the President said. He notified the Rice family that Rice could be laid to rest among the hero dead of Arlington, across the Potomac from Washington, D. C.

Officials of Sioux City (named for an Indian tribe) apologized to Mrs. Rice and offered a free lot for her husband's burial. But she chose to accept the President's offer.

Meanwhile, in Isle, Minn., the American Legion conducted a hero's burial for Paul Moose—another American Indian soldier.

In 1949 Felix Longoria, an American soldier of Mexican descent, was buried at Arlington after burial was refused in his home town of Three Rivers, Texas.

Atoms Aloft and A-sea

The atom is learning to fly and to swim.

1. The A-plane

This month the U. S. Air Force gave Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation the job of building the world's first atomic-powered airplane. Consolidated Vultee manufactures the B-36, world's largest bomber. An Air Force contract to make the atomic engine for the plane went to General Electric Company last March.

2. The A-boat

Last month the Navy awarded a contract to the Electric Boat Company of Groton, Conn., to build the hull for an atomic-powered submarine. Westinghouse Electric Company received the order to make the atomic engine for the sub.

Target date for completing the A-plane and A-boat is—any time between 1953 and 1956.

PLASTIC PROPHET

A century ago billiard players were calling for a cheap substitute for the ivory billiard ball then in use. One result was the invention in 1868 of celluloid, the first plastic. Today we have many kinds of plastics serving countless purposes. It's one of the many miracles of modern chemistry.

This month one of America's most distinguished chemists peered into his "crystal ball—to be sure, a plastic one, as befits a chemical age"—and foresaw new miracles. The speaker was Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University. The occasion was the Diamond (75th) anniversary meeting of the American Chemical Society.

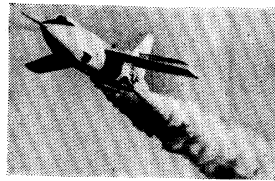
By 1976, he predicted, power generated from the sun's rays "is already of significance. . . . The economical production of fresh water from sea water becomes a reality (about 1985)." Liquid fuels such as oil will be made in quantity from carbon monoxide gas and hydrogen.

Meanwhile, he forecast, "worried humanity [will] find a way out of the Atomic Age" without crushing mankind with atomic bombs.

In fact, Dr. Conant believes, in 15 or 20 years the world will find that atomic energy isn't worth all the trouble it causes—especially the problem of getting rid of radioactive wastes. These wastes are now being buried. Some may be radioactive for thousands of years, endangering future generations.

Dr. Conant was confident that there would be no World War III in 1950, when the U. N. went to the aid of invaded South Korea, "collective security became a reality." By the mid-fifties, he said, the Atlantic Treaty forces would be so strong that Russia will hesitate to attack western Europe. By the 1960s the first constructive steps away from war would be taken, and by 1965 or 1970 the U. N. would be able to begin control of atomic weapons. This second half of the twentieth century may yet prove to be a period of gradual disarmament and peace," he said.

What's behind it: Dr. Conant is talking about the half-century in which you will be doing your life-work. What do you expect your world to be like during your adult years?



Acme



Wide World

Test pilot Bill Bridgeman took a rocket-powered Douglas Skyrocket to a record height of 72,394 feet (about 14½ miles) for a world's record. Speed was around 1,000 miles an hour. The tiny plane was dropped from bomb bay of a superfortress at 35,000 feet. The four rocket tubes burned up the plane's three-ton fuel supply in three minutes.

1,000,000th to Die

"G. I. -X"—the millionth American to die in U. S. wars—fell on the Korean battlefield this month.

His name? Casualty records aren't accurate enough to show that. But the association of Casualty and Surety Companies say U. S. military deaths in all wars of our 176-year history passed the 1,000,000 mark about Labor Day.

About Christmas of this year, the Association predicts, "G. I. -X" will be joined by "Motorist X," another unknown millionth victim. "Motorist X" will be the 1,000,000th American to die in traffic accidents since the automobile was invented.

On the same Labor Day weekend when "G. I. -X" lost his life, 461 Americans died in traffic accidents. That was an all-time-high death record for the Labor Day weekend. Since the Korean war began, autos have killed four times as many Americans as have died in Korea. On the average, one American dies every 15 minutes in an automobile accident.

What's Behind It: DO YOU share the blame for our terrifying accident record? Do you sometimes jaywalk, cut corners against the red light, swing your bike in traffic without signaling?

If you drive a car, do you keep

10

your mind on the "rules of the road"?

We hope you do. But do you know that drivers aged 16 to 20 have five times as many accidents, in proportion to their numbers, as drivers aged 45 to 60? That the accident rate for drivers aged 18 to 24 is double that of any other age-group?

What can we do to make young drivers better drivers? Massachusetts found that high school driver training works. Officials traced the driving records of two groups of high schoolers (500 in each group). In a year and a half, those who took the school driving course had 35 accidents or traffic violations. Those who hadn't had driver training were involved in 99 accidents or violations.

Nearly 9,000 U. S. high schools offered driving courses last year.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

SCHOOL BELLS RANG this month for more than one fifth of the nation's population. More than 33,000,000 young people, the largest number in history, are enrolled in U. S. schools and colleges this year. And there are plenty more to come! In 1940 there were 32,972,000 children under age 15. In 1950 there were 40,926,000 in that age-group. School

populations will keep on rising. So far most of the increase is in the elementary school, but the great wave of rising enrollment will hit the high schools in a few years.

COPPER MINERS are back at work. Nearly all U. S. copper mines were closed for two weeks recently in a strike that cut deeply into supplies of copper, one of the scarcest defense metals. President Truman, who detests the Taft-Hartley labor relations law, had to use it to stop the strike. Under the terms of this law, a Federal court granted an 80-day injunction forbidding the strike because it imperilled "national health and safety."

The copper-workers' union (the left-wing Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers,) called off the strike. Now Federal mediators are trying to arrange a permanent settlement.

NEW ZEALAND this month gave the Nationalist government of Prime Minister Sidney Holland a new lease on life. Holland called for new elections when the opposition Labor party criticized his drastic measures for crushing a Communist-backed waterfront strike last spring. The voters gave Holland's party a bigger majority (47 seats to 33 for the Laborites) than it had previously.



TEEN-AGE CHAMP: No wonder Maureen Connolly is wearing a big smile. The cup she's holding is her trophy for winning the national women's singles tennis championship this month. She is the youngest champion since 1904. Maureen who turned 17 on Sept. 17, was graduated last June from Cathedral High School, San Diego, Calif.

United Nations News



ECOSOC on Oatis Case

The case of William N. Oatis, Associated Press correspondent who is in jail behind the Iron Curtain, cropped up in ECOSOC's 13th session this summer, in Geneva, Switzerland.

ECOSOC is the Economic and Social Council, one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. It is composed of 18 nations, elected by the U. N. General Assembly. Its task is to promote better living conditions in all countries.

Oatis was AP correspondent in Prague, Czechoslovakia. A Czech court sentenced him to 10 years in jail for "spying." The U. S. contends that he was jailed for doing his duty as a newspaper reporter. ECOSOC approved, over the oppo-

sition of the Soviet bloc, an American resolution denouncing the punishment by governments of foreign correspondents who try to perform their duties.

Said Walter Kotschnig, the U. S. deputy delegate, "I hope that as one result of this resolution, the Czech government will free an innocent man who faithfully and loyally pursued his calling as a foreign correspondent."

The U. N. Technical Assistance Board reported that it has made agreements with 45 countries to supply them with 741 technical experts. The Board expects to assign 674 more experts this year. Cost of U. N. technical aid in 1952 was estimated at \$83,168,000.

Technical Assistance is the U. N.'s version of Point Four, the U. S.

program for giving expert advice to underdeveloped countries to help them use their resources. The aim is to improve living standards.

Quick Quiz ON THE NEWS

1. Underline each of the following with which the United States recently signed peace or defense treaties: Japan, Russia, New Zealand, the Philippines, India, Australia, China.
2. This Atomic Age: The U. S. armed forces recently let contracts for two projects for using atomic energy in transportation. These projects are: and The president of Harvard University, Dr. believes that the problem of disposing of will hinder widespread use of atomic energy.
3. ECOSOC is the U. N.
4. The percentage of the U. S. population in school this fall is about (one tenth; one fifth; one third).



White World photo

KOREA

Will it be war or peace?

War or peace in Korea?
The question is still unanswered
as we go to press.

TOWARD WAR?

Peace talks are still stalled. The talks, as you read in *World Week's* special unit last week, began this summer at Kaesong, near the 38th Parallel. The Communists broke off the talks after charging that U. N. troops and planes bombed and attacked the Kaesong neutral zone. The U. N. calls these charges "fakes" and "frame-ups."

The Reds have been massing troops and planes. They are believed to have 650,000 to 850,000 men and 1,000 planes ready for a possible new offensive. The U. N. says that Russian satellite states in eastern Europe have sent large forces to join the Communist armies in Korea.

TOWARD PEACE?

Peace talks have stalled—but are not necessarily ended. The Communists say they're ready to talk if the U. N. will "admit" the so-called violations of the neutral zone. General Matthew B. Ridgway proposed shifting the talks away from Kaesong to a new site where the Reds won't be able to fake incidents like the alleged Kaesong attack. (Turn page.)

The "Yo-yo War" (see maps below)

The maps below show why our G. I.'s call the Korean fighting "the yo-yo war." Like a yo-yo bobbing up and down, the war front has moved back and forth across Korea. Red colored areas are held by Communists.

PHASE 1, June to Sept. 1950

Striking across the 38th Parallel, north Koreans overran most of south Korea. United Nations forces retreated to a beachhead around the port of Pusan (left map).

PHASE 2, Sept. to Nov. 1950

Strengthened by supplies and fresh troops pouring into Pusan, the U. N. wound up and swung a haymaker—in fact, two haymakers. One force landed by sea at Inchon, near Seoul. Another smashed out of the Pusan beachhead. In two months the U. N. had crushed the north Korean army and stood almost on the border of Manchuria (second map from left).

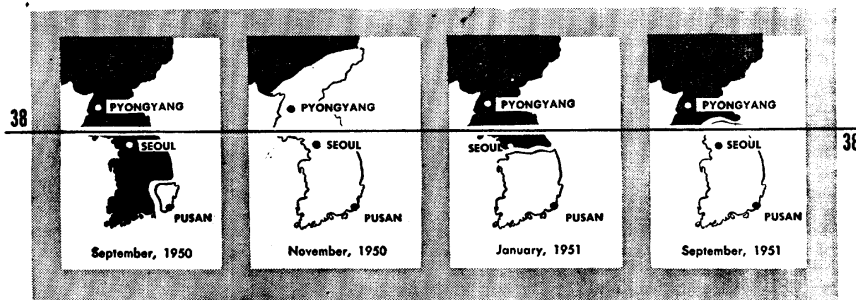
PHASE 3, Nov. 1950 to Jan. 1951

Chinese Communists entered the war on the north Korean side. The Communists hurled U. N. forces back across the 38th Parallel (third map from left).

PHASE 4, Jan. to Sept. 1951

Instead of trying to grab territory, U. N. troops concentrated on destroying enemy forces. The chewed-up Red army retreated, but launched a massive offensive last spring. The U. N. stopped the Reds with tremendous Communist losses. By late spring the U. N. again crossed the 38th Parallel. This summer the battle line did not change greatly. U. N. forces made many small gains (right map). In peace talks this summer (see next column) the U. N. demanded a cease-fire line along or near the present battlefront. The Communists insisted on the 38th Parallel.

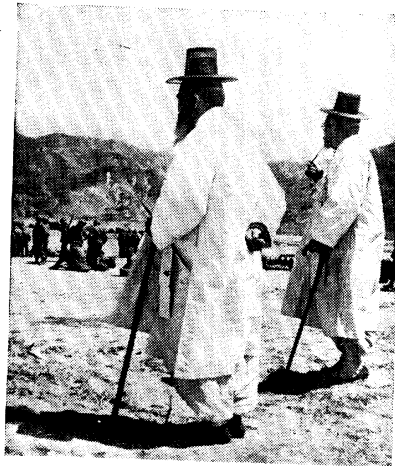
Unusual words in this issue are defined and pronounced on page 30.



12

THE KOREANS: Their past

HOW KOREA WAS CUT IN TWO



Wide World photo

Old-style Korea sees the new: village elders, in traditional horsehair hats and baggy white cotton clothes, watch U. S. Marines. Note mountain background.

DO you know that Koreans invented printing with movable metal type before Gutenberg started the printing industry in Europe? Do you know that Koreans built the first iron-clad warship (to fight the Japanese 400 years ago) and the first suspension bridge? That Koreans invented the heated-floor method of home heating (see page 13), and a simple alphabet, easy to read?

Where did this talented people come from? Probably it happened something like this:

Some 4,000 years ago, wandering tribes from north-central Asia were toiling across the bleak windswept plains of Manchuria. Ahead loomed snow-capped mountains clad with mighty forests. Entering this rugged land, the wanderers found crystal streams that raced down the slopes into cool green valleys.

Most of the wanderers settled down in the lowland valleys of the south and southwest. Here they could grow two, and sometimes three rice crops a year.

LAND OF THE MORNING CALM

From the Chinese, their next-door neighbors, Koreans learned a lot about farming, building houses, making pottery, writing, and the other arts and skills of civilization. Several times armies from China invaded Korea. China's rulers considered that they were rulers of Korea. But the Chinese didn't bother Korea

much. The Chinese emperors were satisfied to have Korea send presents now and then. And the Koreans did as they pleased in their own land. In those days Korea deserved her old name—"land of the morning calm."

The name, Korea, comes from "Koryu." That was the name of the realm founded a thousand years ago by a warrior-king, Wang Kien. He united all Korea under one rule.

Korea is the shortest land route between China and Japan. Over this pathway, civilization came from China to the half-savage Japanese. The rising sun of Japan proved to be the setting sun of Korea. In the 1590s Japanese invaders laid waste the "land of the morning calm," but were finally driven away.

Three hundred years later Japan came knocking at Korea's door again. In 1894 Japan attacked China, which still claimed to be overlord of Korea. Russia, too, wanted control of Korea. Japan got rid of that rival by beating Russia in a war in 1904-05.

Japan annexed Korea in 1910 and built a new and modern Korea. Fine cities sprang up. Mines were opened to tap the iron and copper and gold of Korea's mountains. Factories were built. Mountain streams were harnessed for water power. New land was opened for cultivation.

Did the Koreans benefit? Not at all. They toiled to turn out rice and minerals and cloth—for the Japanese.

Koreans yearned for freedom. Ko-

rean exiles begged the great nations for help. At last, during World War II, the Allies promised that "in due course Korea shall become free and independent."

In 1945 the Allies liberated Korea. Russian troops entered Korea from the north and U. S. soldiers landed in southern Korea. Military commanders agreed that Japanese troops north of the 38th Parallel should surrender to the Russians, and those south of 38 degrees to the U. S.

KOREA CUT IN TWO

The 38th Parallel wasn't intended to be a boundary. But that's what it became. The Russians threw up barricades and stopped trade and travel.

When Russia and the U. S. couldn't agree on how to unite Korea, the U. N. tried. In 1948 the U. N. helped run an election of a National Assembly. Communist north Korea wouldn't take part in the election. So the Assembly created a new nation, the Republic of Korea, south of the 38th Parallel. Three weeks later the Communist "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" was set up in north Korea.

On June 25, 1950, the north Koreans invaded south Korea.

How did the United Nations meet this crisis? See page 14.

THE KOREANS TODAY



This photo was taken recently in south Korea. What differences does it suggest between the life of this country girl and that of a city boy like Suh Nam Pyo?

MY given name is Nam Pyo. It means "south star." My grandparents chose this name for me. In Korea the grandparents, not the parents, pick names for the children. My last name is Suh. In Korea we write the family name first. So my name is Suh Nam Pyo. I am 14 years old.

Until last year I lived in Seoul. Before the war it was the Republic of Korea's capital and largest city. The war drove my family away. Now we're refugees.

In fact, we're refugees for the second time. Last year, when the North Korean Communists attacked, we went to live with relatives out in the country near Seoul. The Communists overran most of Korea. But in the fall U. N. troops liberated Korea. Then my family went home to Seoul.

FLEEING FROM COMMUNISTS

Last winter we had to flee again. That was during the great attack by the Chinese Communists. There was no time to pack. We could take nothing but what we could carry on our backs. We traveled south as fast as we could during the bitter winter cold. Sometimes we got rides in trucks. We walked most of the way. On the train, before the war, it took eight hours to go from Seoul to Pusan. We were on the road two weeks. My elder brother disappeared and we never saw him again. I'll never forget that terrible journey.

Here in Pusan, my mother, my sisters, and I live in one room. Other

refugees are even more crowded. Sometimes more than a dozen people live in one small room.

Back in Seoul we lived in a big home with eight rooms. It was near Seoul National University, where my father is the dean. There were two one-story buildings, surrounded by a garden and a low stone wall. The buildings had tiled roofs made of carved slate, and oaken walls six inches thick.

Our house was always snug and warm, no matter how cold the wind. The stone floor was covered with thin layers of clay, cement, and heavy paper. Beneath the floor were many tunnels, or openings, leading into the kitchen fireplace, which was below floor level. The cooking fires sent hot air rushing into the tunnels. This warmed the floor and heated up the house. The stones hold the heat for hours. Many Korean homes have below-the-floor heating systems. Our ancestors adopted this way of heating hundreds of years ago.

I don't know whether our house even exists now. Bombs and shells have wrecked a great deal of Seoul.

Here in Pusan, where food is scarce, I think of the good meals we used to have at home. Like most Koreans, our favorite food is boiled

rice. We also eat water-cress soup, pickled peppers, and bean sprout salad. For supper my family usually ate meat, chicken, or fish. Most Korean families do without meat except on holidays.

In Seoul I was in junior high school. My school was destroyed during the fighting in Seoul. Now I am in what is called a "mountain-top school." It isn't much like our old school. We sit in the open air with stones for seats and desks. The teacher tells us whatever he can remember about physics, mathematics, and other subjects. There are no textbooks or blackboards. We haven't any pencils or paper to write down what he says. We do our best to remember what he tells us.

I have no shoes. That is not something to complain of. Instead, that teaches me to stand up firmly on the soil of my beautiful Korea.

As I write tonight, the sky is dark. No star can be seen. The weird roaring of airplanes comes from somewhere. The roar sounds like threatening devils.

I have made up my mind not to be dismayed. My classmates and I know that we must study hard to become rebuilders of our destroyed country.

Nam Pyo's story was prepared from his letters, which were translated for World Week by his father, D. S. Suh. Mr. Suh is studying at Columbia University in New York City.

TEEN-AGE REFUGEE

THE KOREANS TODAY

KOREA: U. N. Test Tube

LOOK at the maps on page 11. You'll see that Korea is shaped something like a test tube. And Korea is a test tube for the United Nations. There the U. N. is experimenting in making war as a means of making peace.

THE TEST TUBE WAR

In Korea, the U. N. learned to fight a brand-new kind of war.

For one thing, it's a war with some brand-new weapons and methods. A few examples are giant bazookas to stop tanks, jet fighter planes, helicopter rescue squads.

The Korean war is unusual, too, in bringing fighting men from 17 nations and every continent to serve under a single banner, the U. N. flag. Most of the troops are from two nations—the Republic of Korea (south Korea) and the United States.

But what is really unique about the Korean war is not its weapons or its organization, but its purpose. The United Nations was founded to keep world peace—just and lasting peace. There can be no peace while aggressor nations roam at will like mad dogs.

On June 25, 1950, north Koreans brutally invaded south Korea.

"If the north Koreans get away with this," said the U. N. Security Council, "every would-be aggressor will see that it's safe for him to strike at his weaker neighbors. In the long run, the rest of us peace-loving nations will be gobbled up."

So the U. N. went to war—not to grab territory, not even in direct self-defense (except in the case of the Republic of Korea)—but to defend peace itself.

Our Government also has some special reasons for defending Korea. Korea, in Communist hands, would be a good base to strike at our bases in Japan. And by aiding the Republic

of Korea, we encourage free nations everywhere to have faith that America will help in their own fight to keep free from communism.

TEST TUBE FOR PEACE

The U. N. faces the aggressors with a gun in one hand and the olive branch of peace in the other. From the day the Korean war broke out, the U. N. has searched for a way to stop the conflict.

At first, nothing worked. On the day fighting started, the U. N. Security Council called on the north Koreans to stop fighting and go back to their own side of the 38th Parallel. The north Koreans paid no attention.

In the fall of 1950 the Chinese Communists entered the war. The General Assembly appealed to Red China to cease fire and join in efforts to settle the problems of the Far East. Red China paid no attention.

The Assembly sent a three-man committee to look for some way to settle the Korean conflict. Red China wouldn't have anything to do with the committee.

Meanwhile, the U. N. sought to keep the war from spilling over beyond Korea. U. N. forces got orders not to attack or bomb China or Russia, Korea's northern neighbors. The U. N. feared that such an attack might bring on a new world-wide war—World War III.

General Douglas MacArthur, U. N. commander in Korea, boiled over at the decision to keep the war strictly inside Korea. He pointed out that supplies for the Communist armies came mostly from Manchuria (in north China) and from Russia. MacArthur wanted to bomb Manchuria. President Truman relieved MacArthur of his command and replaced him with General Matthew B. Ridgway.

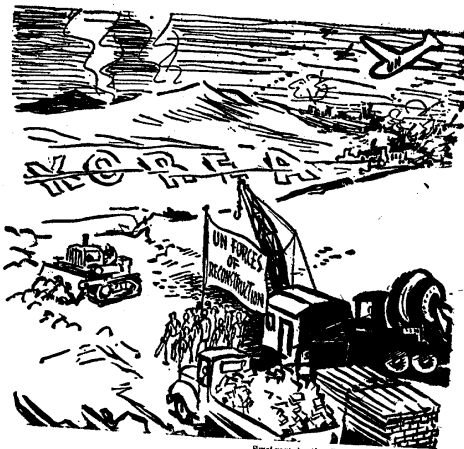
Many people believe that the north Koreans and Chinese aren't the real aggressors in Korea. Would China and north Korea dare to strike without the backing of their ally, Russia? Probably not. Russia, a U. N. member, has never admitted helping the Communist aggressors.

However, the first hint of a new path toward peace came from Russia. Jacob Malik, Russian delegate to the U. N., suggested June 23 that a cease-fire in Korea could be arranged. Result: truce talks began (see page 11). Whatever their outcome, the U. N. plans to continue its patient search for a just and lasting peace.



A U. S. Army Catholic chaplain conducts a burial service in a military cemetery near Pusan. Nearly 14,000 Americans have died in Korea. Total dead, wounded, and missing are about 300,000 on U. N. side, 1,300,000 on Communist side.

THE KOREANS LOOK AHEAD



Reelgart in the San Francisco Chronicle
The U. N.'s next job in Korea: rebuilding a war-torn land.

If Peace Comes...

What Then?

A UNIFIED, independent, and democratic government of all Korea."

That is the U. N. plan for Korea's future. It is set forth in a resolution passed by the U. N. General Assembly last fall.

UNITY. For a thousand years, up to 1945, the Korean peninsula was a united country. Koreans, north and south, are the same people in race, appearance, language, and customs. The south grows most of Korea's food. The north produces most of its manufactured goods, fertilizer, and electric power. Koreans, north and south, need one another's products.

The U. N. aims to put divided Korea back together again. The U. N. wants free elections in all Korea to set up a single government.

What if the war ends with the Communists still in control of part of Korea? Would they forbid the U. N. to hold elections in Communist territory, as they did in 1948 (see page 12)?

One suggestion is that the U. N. itself might rule Korea temporarily. Proposals for making Korea a U. N. trust territory for five years were made in 1945. Koreans were angry. They demanded immediate—

INDEPENDENCE. The U. N. aims to help Korea become a fully self-governing and independent nation.

But an independent Korea would have dangerous neighbors—Communist Russia and China. The U. N.

might have to keep forces in Korea for a long time to protect it from Communist aggression. Last month the U. S. announced plans to strengthen South Korea's army. One purpose is to help Korea protect its freedom after the war.

If Korea were united, it might develop into a sturdy, self-reliant nation. In population (over 29 million), a united Korea would be about the 12th largest nation in the world. In area, it would be nearly as large as Great Britain. Korea has many of the resources for becoming an industrial country. For power, Korea has coal and plenty of rushing mountain streams which can be harnessed to produce electricity. In Korea's mountains are large deposits of iron and gold, as well as zinc, copper, and other minerals. Probably Korea could grow enough food for its people.

DEMOCRACY. Korea lacks experienced leaders. During their 35-year rule, the Japanese never allowed the Koreans to run their own country.

In north Korea, Communists run the government. We can be sure that the people there aren't learning about democracy as we know it.

The Republic of Korea has a democratic constitution. The people elect the Assembly (legislature) by popular vote.

Under the constitution, the president, who is elected by the Assembly, has great power. The president is 76-year-old Syngman Rhee. His

opponents claim that anybody who opposes Rhee is likely to be called a Communist and may be jailed by the national police. They say Rhee is too closely allied with rich landowners and is to blame for the slow progress in breaking up large estates to provide land for poor farmers. Rhee says he must use a firm hand to check communism and keep the country going until his people have more training in self-government.

RECONSTRUCTION. Even more urgent than unity, independence, and democracy, is the need to rebuild shattered Korea. Bombs and shells have smashed a million homes and buildings, including nearly all the factories of north Korea. One person in five is a refugee, like Nam Pyo (see page 13). One person in 10 is a casualty of war—dead, wounded, missing, or sick as a result of war's privations.

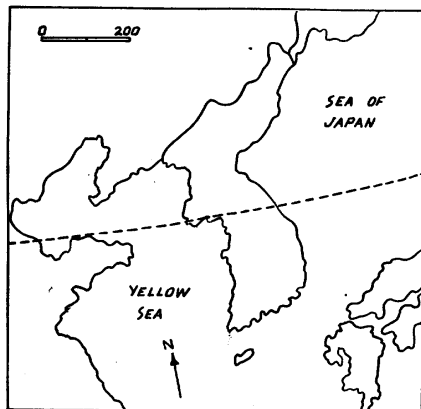
Relief workers have set up refugee camps and are passing out food, clothing, and medicine. Most of the funds come from the United States.

The U. N. Korean Reconstruction Agency has charge of post-war rebuilding. Forty-five nations have promised a quarter-billion dollars for the first year of UNKRA's work. This U. N. agency plans to build hospitals and schools, repair roads and railways and power stations. It will ship cotton, coal, and other raw materials for the factories, fertilizer and work cattle for farms, timber for homes.

Know Your World



A Workbook Page for the Unit on Korea



I. LET'S MAKE A MAP

Here's an outline map of a part of the world you've been reading about in our Special Unit.

1. Write in its proper place the names of: the peninsula (center), the nations adjoining the peninsula, the island-nation in the lower right corner of the map.
2. Locate (by marking a dot on the map), and label, the cities of Seoul and Pusan.
3. Label the dotted line which crosses the map.
4. Shade lightly that part of the map which is Communist-held territory.
5. Write "ROK" on the Republic of Korea.
6. Draw a line to show the shortest distance between Korea and Japan, and mark above the line the approximate distance.
7. In what general direction did Nam Pyo travel in going from Seoul to Pusan? _____

II. TRUE, FALSE, OR OPINION?

In the blank space in front of each statement, write T if it is *true*, F if it is *false*, O if it is an *opinion*.

- ___1. The United Nations is already taking steps toward rebuilding war-torn Korea.
- ___2. A united Korea would have more than 29,000,000 people.
- ___3. A free and united Korea would eventually become a strong nation.
- ___4. A U. N. victory in Korea would help stop the spread of communism in Asia.

___5. Many observers believe that one of Korea's great weaknesses is a lack of experienced leaders.

___6. The Communists want the U. N. to hold a free election in all Korea to set up a united country.

___7. The real aggressor in Korea is not Red China or north Korea, but Russia.

___8. The chief farming region of Korea is in the south, and the north is the chief factory and mining region.

III. WHAT'S MISSING?

Fill in the missing words.

1. The war in Korea began on _____, when soldiers from _____ crossed the _____ parallel of north latitude and invaded _____.

2. The United Nations sent to Korea a fighting force commanded (at first) by _____, who was replaced by _____.

3. Following a suggestion June 23 by Russia's U. N. delegate, Jacob _____, talks between the U. N. and the Communists began at the Korean town of _____, with the aim of _____. The talks stopped in August after the Communists charged _____.

IV. PUT ON YOUR THINKING CAP

Why is a U. N. victory in Korea important to the free world? (*Answer on separate sheet of paper.*)

What You Can Do to Help Korea

September is "National Clothing Collection Month for Korea." You can send clothing or shoes to the nearest warehouse of American Relief for Korea. ARK warehouses are in Maspeth, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., and Oakland, Calif. No further address is needed. School supplies, like pencils, composition books, crayons, and chalk, can be sent to Save the Children, 8 Washington Place, New York City. All money donations, no matter how small, are welcome at both places. Contributions sent to CARE, New York City, will speed packages of food to Korea.

Are you right...on time?



WHO WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN WATCHMAKER?

(\$5.00 to Marianne Eicholtz of Strasburg, Pa.)

Luther Goddard started the first watchmaking shop at Shrewsbury, Mass., in 1809. From this small start, the American watch industry has grown to vital importance. Today, it's our only sure source of certain precision instruments for our national defense needs.



WHAT KEEPS A HAMILTON FROM RUSTING?

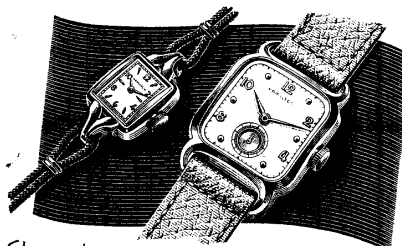
(\$5.00 to Billie Kimpton of Seattle, Wash.)

Some parts are made of rustproof metals. Others receive special anticorrosive plating. So effective is this treatment that one Hamilton that was buried for 25 years needed only a simple cleaning and oiling to put it back into service again!

WHY IS HAMILTON "THE WATCH OF RAILROAD ACCURACY"?

(\$5.00 to Karoline Fellhauer of Detroit, Mich.)

This slogan was coined by railroad men themselves. For nearly 60 years more trains have been timed by Hamilton than by any other watch.



\$5.00 IS YOURS—SEND US A QUESTION ABOUT TIME, WATCHES OR HAMILTON. IF IT'S SELECTED FOR ONE OF THESE ADS, YOU WILL WIN \$5.00. IF TWO OR MORE STUDENTS SUBMIT IDENTICAL QUESTIONS, \$5.00 WILL BE PAID ONLY TO THE FIRST ONE MAILED (BASED ON POSTMARKS). A NEW CONTEST EVERY MONTH. THIS MONTH'S ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY OCT. 31.

P.S. Want a fascinating free booklet on watches? Then write us for "What Makes a Fine Watch Fine?"

HAMILTON WATCH CO., DEPT. J-13, LANCASTER, PA.

Shown above: **MARIE**—gold-filled case, \$57.75. **CARLTON**—gold-filled case, \$60.50. Better jewelers everywhere have a wide selection of fine Hamilton watches priced from \$49.50 up.

HAMILTON

The Watch of Railroad Accuracy

Copyr., 1951, Hamilton Watch Co. Prices include Federal Tax. All prices subject to change without notice.



Hesse (St. Louis Globe-Democrat cartoonist) titled this cartoon: "Never Got Around to Calling a Plumber." The cartoon stresses Federal responsibility for flood control. What should states, communities, and individuals do about it?

"**W**HAT a lovely day, Mother! Kansas City looks like her old self again. That terrible flood this summer seems like a bad dream."

"That was no dream, Joan," replied Mrs. McIntire grimly. "Oh, the stench when we first came back home after the water went down! And those inches of slime all over the house! When the junkman carted away the piano and all our new living-room furniture, I said to myself: 'We've got to see that this sort of thing never happens again.'"

"And it can be done," put in Mr. McIntire. "It's up to Congress. General Pick of the Army Engineers says this last flood wouldn't have done any damage to speak of, if Congress had put up \$300,000,000 more for dams under the Pick-Sloan plan. For lack of 300 million, we Midwesterners have two billion dollars worth of damage to clean up!"

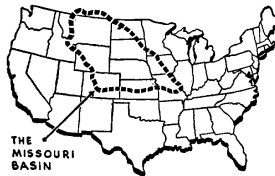
The Pick-Sloan Plan

"This Pick-Sloan plan, Dad—how would it stop floods?"

"Well, Joan, this is the idea. The Army Engineers would build 105 dams and reservoirs along the Missouri River and the rivers that feed into the Missouri. In flood times, the dams would hold back the water until it could be fed into the streams without overflowing them. At other times, the water would be used to irrigate farm land, to generate electric power, and to keep enough water in the main rivers for river boats

to use the streams safely. In addition, levees are being built to keep the lower Missouri within bounds. What do you farmers think of Pick-Sloan, Bob?"

"Not much," replied Bob Salerno, Mr. McIntire's cousin from the upper Missouri valley. "It's a hodgepodge of projects thrown together without enough study of how they'll affect the river basin as a whole. For instance, the Army Engineers—they're the Pick half of Pick-Sloan—want a nine-foot-deep navigation channel on the lower Missouri up to Sioux City, Iowa. But the Bureau of Reclamation—the Sloan half of Pick-Sloan—says you couldn't keep the channel full without using water we farmers need for irrigation in the



upper valley. There's no central authority to get the full facts and to decide who's right.

"Congress makes things worse by approving projects piecemeal—a dam here, a reservoir there—without considering how each ties in with other projects. And after seven years of Pick-Sloan, only about a dozen dams are finished or under way.

"Anyway, the whole idea of Pick-Sloan is off base. Instead of building these giant dams to stop floods after they're already started, we should stop floods from getting under way.

The Missouri Basin debates flood control

When Water Runs Wild



and



In other words, we need more forest planting, seeding of bare lands with grass, and terracing of farm fields. We need to build thousands of little dams at the headwaters of streams. Soil conservation is the answer, I say."

"Now, Bob, you farmers would keep your ponds so full of water for livestock that they wouldn't hold any more water in flood times," Mr. McIntire retorted. "Anyway, after such torrents of rain as we had this summer, we're sure to have a flood unless we have reservoirs with enormous storage space. And did you stop to think that it's cheaper to build a hundred deep lakes than thousands of the shallow ponds you're talking about?"

TVA and MVA

"Isn't there another way to work this out, Dad?" asked Joan. "I've been reading about the Tennessee Valley Authority. It's set up by Congress to improve the Tennessee River valley as a whole. As I get it, this TVA ties together in one big program all the things you've been talking about—flood control, power, soil conservation, navigation, forest planting, plus other things, like improving farm methods and schools, that help the people of the valley."

"Yes, Joan, we know about TVA. President Truman has proposed something like it, a Missouri Valley Authority, for our basin. But the job seems too big for any one group of men. Why, the Missouri basin is an empire 13 times larger than the Tennessee valley. And many of us fear that an MVA corporation would be a super-government over which the people of the basin had no control."

"Well, one thing is certain," said Bob Salerno. "Right here in our Missouri valley, the biggest river engineering job in the history of the world is going on. With what's already been done, surely we can find a way to use this mighty river to develop a better life for all of us."



The Lamp

that lit the way to automotive power

You're sitting with the rest of your family in your farm kitchen in Ohio back in the 1870's. As usual, the light is an unsteady glow from tallow candles and whale oil lamps.

Then—Dad walks in with a great new discovery. It's a lamp—but what a difference. He lights it—and the entire room seems to blaze. Yes sir—this is the first genuine kerosene lamp in your part of the county!

* * *

Today a kerosene lamp is a poor excuse for light. But it marked the beginning of an important event in the automobile world.

You see, kerosene was one of the first practical uses to which petroleum could be put. And men kept looking for petroleum, drilling for it, to get kerosene from it. Then came the discovery of the automobile engine—which needed gasoline—and gasoline is made from petroleum. Just as with kerosene, it's done by distillation—heating the petroleum and condensing the vapors.

Of course, the first gasoline would seem as crude today as a kerosene lamp. Soon companies like General Motors discovered that

to step up engine power and efficiency, they would have to improve gasoline. Otherwise the engine would "knock"—and this knock kept power down.

So GM men found a way to cut down knock by adding tetraethyl lead to the gasoline—making what we now call Ethyl gasoline.

This was the beginning. Since then, GM men kept watching gasoline burning inside engines, through special quartz windows. They kept studying one-cylinder engines in their laboratories—and discovered the amazing new performance that could be derived from automotive fuel by rearrang-

ing its molecules, as you've studied them in chemistry.

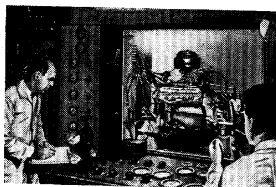
The results? Better automotive power and big savings in gasoline. For instance, two gallons of gasoline do as much work in today's GM cars as three did in models of 25 years ago. And there are even greater results.

Building more and better cars led to more and better jobs. At GM alone there are more than 450,000 men and women where there were once only a few thousand. And yet—the average employee earns considerably more these days, while working fewer hours each week.

In short, there are two illuminating facts about General Motors. One—as many car-owners will tell you—"you can't beat a GM car for value." Two—as the record shows—you can't beat a company like GM for making more and better jobs.

* * *

Getting More Out of Engines and Fuels—here you see GM Research men steadily working away to get more power out of less gasoline. They are studying a laboratory engine in action—using special meters to check its performance.



"MORE AND BETTER THINGS FOR MORE PEOPLE."

GENERAL MOTORS

THE KEY TO A GENERAL MOTORS CAR YOUR KEY TO GREATER VALUE

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • BODY BY FISHER • FRIGIDAIRE • GMC TRUCK & COACH • GM DIESEL • DELCO • UNITED MOTORS SERVICE • AC SPARK PLUGS

GOOD CITIZENS AT WORK

A Flying Classroom

A "FLYING CLASSROOM" soared over the eastern U. S. and Canada last May.

It was a giant transport plane, filled with 55 high school students from Orono (Maine) High School.

For two exciting days, the students flew over a 1,500-mile-long route across seven states and part of Canada. They saw at first-hand many of the places they had studied about in textbooks.

Old ideas took on new meanings. Said one youth high over New England: "I never realized how irregular the Maine coastline is. Now I know the true meaning of the phrase, 'rocky coast of Maine.'"

Said another, over the Great Lakes: "I always pictured that you could look across them. But they are awfully big. They are like seas."

There were two stopovers. At Hartford, Connecticut, the students landed to visit industrial plants and historical sites. Another stop at Ottawa, Canada's capital city, gave these young Americans a glimpse of life in our great neighbor-nation.

What They Learned

Their high school science teacher, Albert J. Fortier, lectured briefly along the way. In notebooks (gifts of the airline) the students jotted down what they had learned. At the end of the trip, an Orono high schooler called it "one of the most valuable experiences of my school career. We had a chance to learn about our neighbors here in New England and Canada. And we also got to know our classmates better by spending the trip with them."

The Maine teen-agers began work on their "Classroom of the Air" project two years ago. Teachers helped them plan it. Parents gave their consent. The students earned most of the money needed.

Through their own employment agency, they landed jobs as baby sitters, snow shovelers, and odd-job

men. They worked at any and every part-time job they could find. At the same time, they studied up on the places they'd see on their air adventure.

When they came home from their trips, America meant a lot more to them than ever before.

Classroom-in-a-Bus

Other "touring classrooms," on the ground, cover a lot of the U. S. every year. For example, one group of students regularly travels across the nation in their own school bus. The principal drives. The tour goes on during "school time."

On board are the senior students of Ozark (Arkansas) High School. Last year the young Arkansans traveled to Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, and New York, and returned by way of Canada. They saw the Tennessee Valley country, West Vir-

ginia's coal fields, Lincoln's birthplace, and Lee's tomb. At the U. N., the students watched a Soviet delegate angrily walk out of a commission meeting.

"Probably for a year we'll still be talking about the trip," said Sue Adams, class valedictorian. "We'll never forget the wonderful things we've seen and done."

Ozark's high schoolers pitch in to help pay the tour's costs (about \$1,000).

The class of '50 cut more than seven tons of seed potatoes for a grower (\$50), and shocked peanuts for six hours (\$18). The boys set out 10,000 pine trees seedlings on an eroded farm (\$50).

Baby sitting, house cleaning, grass cutting jobs earned \$30. "Go Slow, Mary," the senior play, netted \$120; a basketball tournament, \$100; and a square dance, \$32. The high school piano teacher gave an organ recital and donated \$27. The Parent-Teacher Association helped out with \$100. Other earnings and donations completed the fund.

Students from many schools wind up their senior terms with extensive tours. One out of every 50 U. S. school buses is used in the "classroom-on-wheels" movement.

(Continued on page 22)



Smiling Maine teen-agers step off "flying classroom" at Hartford airport. Photo by Hartford (Conn.) Times.

WOMEN AT WORK

WISH I HAD A
PORTABLE—SOMEONE'S
ALWAYS CRABBIN'
ABOUT MY WRITING!

YOUR NOTES
ARE NEAT—
NOW THAT YOU
TYPE 'EM

I'M ASKING
MY DAD FOR A
SMITH-CORONA
FOR
CHRISTMAS!

TYPING MAKES
SENSE, SUSIE...
ALL MY TEACHERS
LIKE IT—AN MY
MARKS ARE
BETTER

THE PRINCIPAL TOLD
MOTHER TYPING
SCHOOLWORK RAISES
MARKS 10% OR
MORE!

TIME I
GRADUATE I'LL
BE ALL SET FOR A
SECRETARIAL JOB

...ME TOO!
IT'S SO EASY TO LEARN
TOUCH-TYPING WITH
THE FULL-SIZE
KEYBOARD

DAD'S LETTING ME TAKE HIS
TO COLLEGE NEXT YEAR...WON'T
IT BE SMART IN THIS NEW
CARRYING
CASE?*

*Every Smith-Corona
portable comes in a
smart, new silver
birch carrying case.

Smith-Corona

O.K. let's be technical

QUICKSET MARGINS
Easiest system on any portable! Simply press down and slide pointers into position.

TYPEBAR SPEED BOOSTER
Steel spring snaps typebar back faster after printing; speeds up return stroke. Less chance of jamming.

SUPER-SPEED ESCAPEMENT
Permits fastest typebar action of any portable!

COLORSPEED KEYBOARD
Rimless, non-glare keys are fingerprint-shaped to cup your finger tips. Key characters can't wear off.

SEE the world's fastest portable (and all 38 features)—at Type-writer, Department, Jewelry and Stationery stores everywhere.

L C SMITH & CORONA TYPEWRITERS INC SYRACUSE 1 N Y Canadian factory and offices, Toronto, Ontario.
Makers also of famous Smith-Corona Office Typewriters, Adding Machines, Vivid Duplicators, Ribbons and Carbons.

Flying Classroom

(Continued from page 20)

Other high schools use buses chartered from private companies. One is Denton (Texas) High School. Last year, 26 Denton science students took a 4,500-mile three-week tour by bus. They cruised through more than 20 states and part of Canada.

On 44 stops, they inspected mammoth industrial plants and factories. They saw how science works for industry, how high school "book-learning" is used on the job, how education increases earning power.

Science teacher Wayne Taylor went along to answer questions. Said one student, on return: "While we were on the trip, it seemed that we weren't learning a thing. But after we got home, it was amazing how much knowledge we had picked up. I stayed up until five the morning we got home, telling my family about the trip."

Last year a cavalcade of nine chartered buses rolled into our na-

tion's capital. The buses carried 260 high school students from 11 different schools in Indiana. Their "touring classrooms" were out to see America—on a 2,000 mile trip through nine states.

The students themselves had raised most of their expenses. Parents and townspeople had backed their drives.

Was it worth it? Said one Indiana youth: "I can't take the Government for granted after this." Said another: "We came back, determined to really deserve our government, by being active citizens."

A Church's Tour

In Grand Rapids, Michigan, there's a church that sends teen-agers on "good-citizen" tours. Last spring, the Fountain Street Baptist Church sent 30 teen-agers on a two-week 2,200 mile bus trip. It was called the "Citizenship Workshop Tour."

The 30 teen-age travelers came from nine schools in the area. They visited Philadelphia, New York City, and Washington, D. C., and saw In-

dependence Hall, the U. N., and the Supreme Court.

How does democracy really work? What can we do for a better world? These are the questions the young travelers set out to answer.

The minister, Bob Hauserman, encouraged them. The teen-agers worked hard to earn money for the tour. Their elders helped with cash contributions as an "investment" in the future—to help make good citizens who would make America greater.

Did the church's "investment" pay off? Did the teen-agers find the answers to their questions?

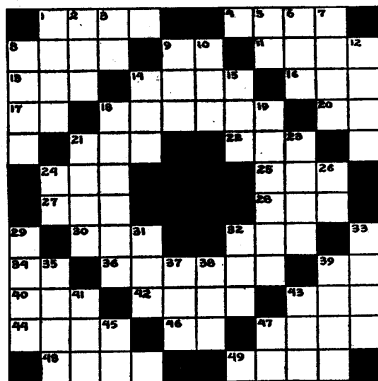
Said one: "We caught something of the history of our country. The trip made the history courses we took in school take on real meaning."

Said another: "Just seeing the people who run our national government was important to me. There are many problems that still need to be solved. Kids in our generation can help solve them. What we do in the future is important."

Batter Up!

By Tom Pisula, Scottsdale (Pa.) High School

(Starred words refer to baseball)



Students are invited to submit original crossword puzzles for publication in *Scholastic Magazines*. Each puzzle should be built around one subject, which may be drawn from History, Art, Science, or any other field of knowledge. Maximum about 50 words, of which at least 10 must be related to the theme. For each puzzle published we will pay \$10. Entries must include puzzle design, definitions, answers on separate sheets, design with answers filled in, and statement by student that the puzzle is original and his own work. Give name, address, school, and grade. Address Puzzle Editor, *World Week*, 351 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Answers in next week's issue.

ACROSS

1. Used in a sacrifice.
4. Cincinnati — — — —.
8. Fraud.
9. American League (abbr.).
11. Ball hit out of bounds.
13. English country festival.
14. Lubricates.
16. George (abbr.).
17. International League (abbr.).
18. The umpire calls a (1 Down) and a — — — —.
20. 12th President of the U. S. (initials). 21. Acquire.
22. You feel this when you disagree with the umpire.
24. It is the umpire's right to — — — a man from the diamond.
25. Preacher — — —, Dodger.
27. — — — Whitney.
28. Unit of electrical resistance.
30. A division of geologic time.
32. European Recovery Program (abbr.).
34. Author of "Common Sense" (initials).
36. Line from center of circle to circumference.
39. Tungsten (abbr.).
40. Grain for men and horses.
42. Used to clout baseballs.
43. Pamphlet (abbr.).
44. It is the manager's job to — — — —.
46. Doctor of Science (abbr.).
47. Chicago — — — —.
48. Dairy product. 49. Charts.

DOWN

1. The umpire calls a — — — — and a (18 Across).
2. Musical instrument.
3. Northeastern (abbr.).
5. Home field of Dodgers (abbr.).
6. Man's best friend.
7. Canal connecting Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea.
8. To fall short.
9. What we breathe.
10. Lord Lt. of Ireland (abbr.).
12. Small portions of land.
- *14. National League star, Mel — — — —.
15. Used for winter snow sport.
18. Last year of high school.
- *19. Mistakes.
21. Strong wind.
23. Except as otherwise herein provided (abbr.).
24. Exist.
26. Unit of measure for printed matter.
- *29. A position, short — — — —.
31. Seize.
32. Abbr. of Eusebius, church historian.
- *33. Brooklyn, — — — —.
35. Part of the hand.
37. Father.
38. Contraction for "it is."
39. To keep count of.
41. People of Indo-China.
43. Young dog.
- *45. National League (abbr.).
47. Calcium (abbr.).



At the 1950 Rose Bowl classic in Pasadena, Ohio State University won over U. of California. In 1949, the

Buckeyes were co-winners with Michigan of the Big Ten Conference, and took top Big Ten honors in '44 and '42.

BREAD at training table helps Rose Bowl Champions keep in fighting trim!

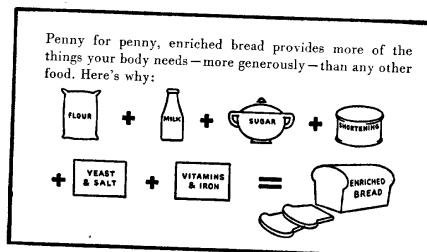


ERNEST R. "ERNIE" BIGGS, Athletic Trainer,
Ohio State University, says:

"A balanced diet is of prime importance at the training table and no diet is completely balanced without enriched bread. Bread, definitely, is the staff of life and no athletic training menu is complete without it."

Take the word of top-flight athletic trainers like "Ernie" Biggs. They know the value of bread and that young people should eat plenty of it. For bread, enriched with necessary vitamins and minerals, is a splendid source of the energy you need to keep going; the nutrition you need to keep growing!

P. S. to Girls: You needn't curb your appetite to keep your curves! Bread is no more fattening than any other food that gives you as much energy.



Eat more bread...get more energy

TAB NEWS

September Choices—7 Fine Books

MYSTERIES • NOVELS • TRUE STORIES • FILM HITS • DICTIONARY

Greetings Senior TAB Club Members:

Beginning this fall each member has a wider choice of books than ever before. Seven selections for September and for every month to come.

One of the selections is what every student needs as the school year begins—a good Dictionary.

Is your TAB Club already under way? Now is the time. Your teacher is likely to welcome a proposal to increase the reading of good books.

TAB Club offers a rare bargain—for every four books you order from fall selections you may choose one free book from the January dividend list. Since the books cost 25 or 35 cents each this means you get five books for every \$1 or a few cents more you invest.

If you want TAB's service, ask your teacher to mail us the coupon in her *Scholastic Teacher*. We'll send full details.

And, now, here are seven choice books for September

Pamela L. Bell
National Office

1. ANNA & THE KING OF SIAM



Margaret Landon

True story of what happened when Margaret Landon accepted the job of teaching the 67 children of the King of Siam. Also his wives. A movie and Broadway hit.



2. HOT ROD

Henry Gregor Felsen

Thirty minutes to Trenton. Forty miles away. Bud Crayne, 17, tried to do it in his souped-up jalopy—with three police cars screaming behind. Recommended—Bob Pearson, Argentine H. S., Kansas City, Kan.

3. THE OLD DARK HOUSE

J. B. Priestley

Shivers come thick and fast when Margaret Waverton and three others seek shelter in an old dark house during a storm. Strange things happen.

4. HI THERE, HIGH SCHOOL!

Gay Head

How can you make a success of high school? *Hi There, High School!* offers 44 pages of concise counsel. Read about "musts" in dating, clothes, friends.

5. SUE BARTON, SENIOR NURSE

Helen Dore Boylston



Oops! That was the head nurse Sue Barton doused with soapy water. Laughter mixes with tears before Sue wins the black band on her cap. And then—should she marry, or continue her career?

6. OREGON TRAIL

Francis Parkman

Epic account of pioneers on the way West. Granddaddy of all "westerns." Ride beyond the frontier!

7. THE MERRIAM-WEBSTER POCKET DICTIONARY



Is spelling your problem? Here's the answer. This handy dictionary contains 25,000 words. Gives definitions and tells how to pronounce words correctly. Includes other useful information.

OLD FAVORITES

P.B. These old favorites broaden the choice of books you may make in any one month. Write number, title, and price on the coupon.

1. SCARAMOUCHE, Rafael Sabatini 25¢
Sword play and romance.
2. THIRTY SECONDS OVER TOKYO, Capt. Ted W. Lawson 25¢
First air raid on Japan.
3. NIGHT FLIGHT, Antoine de St. Exupery 25¢
Pioneering air line across Atlantic.
4. MOBY DICK (abridged), Herman Melville 25¢
Classic of men in wooden ships.
5. SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDIES 35¢
The Tempest, Twelfth Night, As You Like It, A Midsummer Night's Dream.

TEEN AGE BOOK CLUB SEPTEMBER SELECTIONS

Check Book Desired

Write Amount Here

1. ANNA AND THE KING OF SIAM (25¢)	
2. HOT ROD (25¢)	
3. OLD DARK HOUSE (25¢)	
4. HI THERE, HIGH SCHOOL (25¢)	
5. SUE BARTON, SENIOR NURSE (35¢)	
6. OREGON TRAIL (35¢)	
7. MERRIAM-WEBSTER POCKET DICTIONARY (35¢)	
(Write in here what you wish to buy from the "Favorites" list and the price.)	
Total Amount	

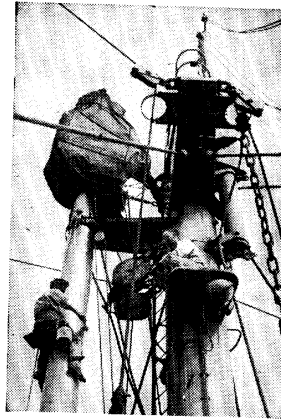
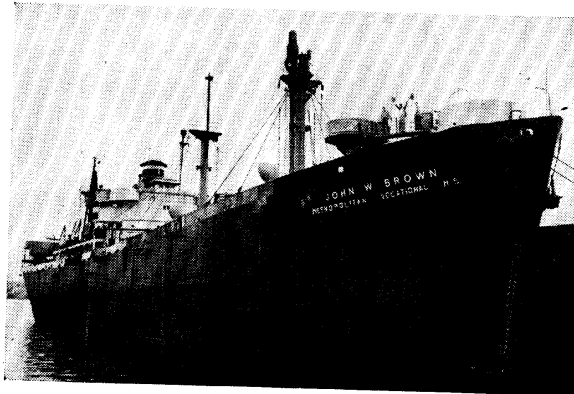
Write in price of each title you want. Then write in total of your order. Hand in to your TAB Club secretary with money shown in Total Amount. (Do NOT mail this coupon to New York.)

Name _____

High School HI-LIGHTS

25

High School Afloat



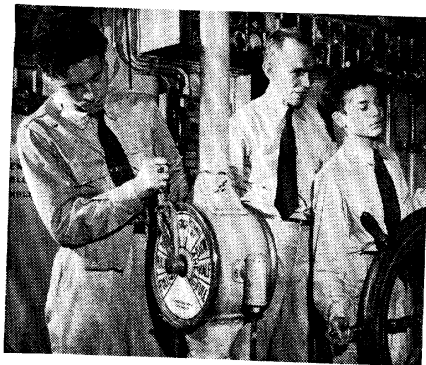
Instructor, in bosun's chair, watches teen-age "tar" paint cargo boom. The school awards the standard high school diploma, plus U. S. Coast Guard certificates of service as ordinary seamen, wipers, electricians, messmen, or second cooks, for jobs on merchant ships.

The Good Ship JOHN W. BROWN

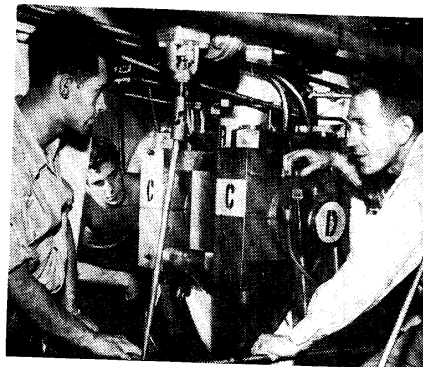
Moored in the East River in New York City is the *S. S. John W. Brown*—one of the most unusual high schools in the U. S. Up its gangplank every school day tramp more than 300 teen-age boys. They are studying maritime trades at first hand.

During World War II, this 10,000 ton Liberty ship sailed the seas as a cargo vessel and troop ship. In 1946,

it was loaned by the U. S. Maritime Commission to New York's Metropolitan Vocational High School. Most graduates become merchant seamen or join the Navy. The curriculum includes the usual high school studies, plus a choice of seven sea courses: Deck, Engine, Radio, Steward, Boatbuilding, Maritime Business, and Marine Electrical.



"WHEELHOUSE ROUTINE": Students are getting instruction in the technique of piloting a steamship in and out of port.



ENGINE ROOM: The instructor explains how the ship runs. Notice that engine parts are lettered for identification.

Photos by Ben and Sid Ross

He Rolls the Big Trucks

BILLY WADE has driven trucks over American highways for more than 1,000,000 miles.

We met Billy recently at the New York City truck terminal of Associated Transport, Inc., the biggest trucking firm in the United States. "Sorry to rout you out of bed at 11:00 a.m.," we said. "We know that you got in from Washington at three o'clock this morning."

"That's okay," Billy grinned. "I'm rarely tired after an eight-hour run. The run from Washington to New York is about eight hours."

"How did you happen to become a truck driver?" we asked.

Here is what Billy told us.

Billy's First Job

Billy was born in High Point, N. C., and he went to nearby Trinity High School. When he left school in 1930, he decided to become a truck driver. He knew a man who hauled furniture from High Point to Pittsburgh, Pa. This man took an interest in Billy and taught him to drive. He started with a one and one-half ton truck. These were depression years and Billy earned \$15 a week.

Then Billy went to work for Barnwell Brothers in Burlington, N. C. He drove a big truck with a 30-foot trailer. It carried general freight—canned goods, cloth, etc.—from Burlington to Alexandria, Va. Billy earned \$41.40 a week.

During World War II, Billy was a shipyard welder at Wilmington, N. C. In 1945 he went to work for Associated Transport. He trucks general freight between New York and Washington, D. C. He earns \$90 a week plus overtime. He drives three round trips a week.



Billy Wade and his big "rig."

"Tell us about your trip last night," we urged Billy.

Billy reported at the Washington truck terminal at 8:30 p.m. to check his tires (called "biscuits"), his lights, and safety equipment (flares, fuses, etc.). He rolled his "rig" (truckers' name for any trucks) out of the terminal at 9:00 p.m. It was loaded with rayon, nylon hosiery, and other goods coming up to New York from Burlington, N. C. (Another driver brought the truck to Washington.)

After a run of one hour and 20 minutes, Billy stopped his truck at the Dixie Diner on the outskirts of Baltimore. Drivers stop their trucks every few hours to rest their eyes and relax.

At Newcastle, Delaware, Billy got a 45-minute rest while his big truck was ferried across the Delaware River to Pennsville, N. J. Billy had a bite to eat at the Silver Moon Diner near Camden, N. J., before he drove on to New York City.

When Billy is in New York City, his firm pays for a room for him at a small hotel near the truck terminal close to the North River. Usually Billy stays in New York from 15 to 24 hours before he leaves on the return trip to Washington. Billy lives with his wife and young daughter in Alexandria, Va.

Billy drives with a chauffeur's li-

Unusual words in this issue are defined and pronounced on page 30.

A Career Club Feature

cense issued by the state of North Carolina, where his truck is registered. Once a year he takes a stiff examination—physical, oral, and written—before his license is renewed.

"What qualifications must a young man have to become a truck driver for Associated Transport?" we asked.

Job Requirements

We learned that a beginner driver must be at least 21 years old and have one year's experience (all four seasons) to drive a truck inside a city. To drive on the highways, a truck driver must be at least 25 years old and have two years' experience driving with a superior record for safe driving.

To get this required experience, boys drive farm trucks, delivery trucks for stores, and bigger trucks for small firms which sometimes have easier requirements for beginners. Associated Transport requires a job applicant to pass a stiff physical examination. He must demonstrate driving ability and be able to answer numerous oral and written questions about the traffic laws and regulations. Drivers also must be able to read regulations, be able to write well enough to make clear reports, and to be competent in everyday arithmetic.

The Trucking Industry

There are more than 8,600,000 trucks in the United States, giving direct employment to more than 5,500,000 workers. Nearly nine out of ten trucks are designed to carry loads of 1½ tons or less.

There are about 400,000 trucks with a gross weight (truck and load) of eight tons or more. Some of the smaller trucks in this category can "swallow" a houseful of furniture. Some of the larger units, many of which never operate on the highways but serve mining and other off-highway projects, can carry 40 tons of ore in a single load. Others, including logging trucks, operate only on private roads in the forests and not on public highways.

—WILLIAM FAVEL, Vocational Editor

NEXT CAREER CLUB ARTICLE:
Zosia Jezowski, commercial artist.

QUIZ: Are you POSTed ?



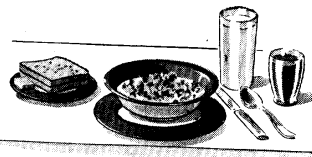
QUESTION: What was man's first sweet?

ANSWER: Honey, which was known and eaten centuries before man learned to grind wheat into flour. People at that time ate honey simply because they enjoyed its delightful taste. Today, we know it is also one of the best energy foods, and very easy to digest.



QUESTION: What square dance step are these couples doing?

ANSWER: It's the *Grand Chain*. The "gents" move in one direction, and the "ladies" move in the opposite direction, alternating right and left hands with each dancer they meet. It's gay and lively—and takes plenty of "bounce" (or energy). A smart person knows that his "bounce" depends greatly upon the foods he eats.



QUESTION: What kind of breakfast will build up your "bounce"?

ANSWER: Breakfast of bread and butter (or fortified margarine), cereal,* milk, and fruit or fruit juice. It will put "bounce" into your school-work, athletics, and social activities. Don't slow down by neglecting this necessary meal. Eat a good breakfast—and "bounce" through the day.



Products of General Foods



*... for instance,
Post's new Sugar Crisp
... coated with sugar
and honey.

"As a cereal it's dandy,
For snacks it's so handy,
Or eat it like candy!"

Try All The Famous POST Cereals

Post Toasties Post's Raisin Bran Post's 40% Bran Flakes Post-Tens Grape-Nuts Grape-Nuts Flakes Post's Wheat Meal Sugar Crisp

A Feller on the Phone

By Herman L. Masin and Jean F. Merrill

AS we write this, we haven't the faintest idea who'll cop the American League pennant. The Indians and the Yankees are neck and neck, with the Red Sox snapping at their spikes.

But one thing is certain: If Cleveland wins the pennant, a "Feller" named Bob will be responsible for it. His comeback is the baseball story of the year.

Back in April, everybody figured that Bob was through. He was 32 years old; he hadn't won 20 games since 1947; and his once mighty fast ball no longer sizzled. "Too bad," the experts clucked, "he sure was great when he had it."

All this turned out to be dumb clucking, indeed. By mid-season, Feller was the talk of the dugouts. His record showed 12 victories against only 2 defeats. The die-hards couldn't believe it. "Wait," they mumbled, "he's just hot right now. He'll cool off."

"Truth is, I'm surprised myself. At the start of the season, I told reporters I'd be satisfied to win 16 games again. Guess I've just been lucky. Until recently, though, control had always been my weak point. I really concentrated on it this year, and my control is now a thousand times better."

Have you changed your pitching style in any way?

"No, my delivery's no different. I know I can't throw as fast as I used to, but I can still break off a good curve. And there aren't too many good curveball hitters. If you can put that curve just where you want it, you'll do all right."

"Incidentally, I haven't been 'slipping' as much as the experts believe. My earned-run averages have been running about the same the past several years." (Upon checking the record book, we discovered that Bob was right.

"Except for the pitching, the 1951 club isn't as strong all the way around as the '48 team. We aren't as experienced and we're weak in a number of positions. In 1948, everybody was hitting the ball and we were functioning smoothly in every department."

How do you like pitching for your new manager?

"Al Lopez pretty much lets you take care of yourself; figure out your own routine and assignments. He figures you've been around quite a while and know most of the teams and the men you play against, and that you know enough to keep yourself in condition. He's fair in all his dealings with the team."

What advice would you give to schoolboy pitchers with big-league ambitions?

"Just don't jump into professional sports before finishing high school—and college, if you have the opportunity. Eat right, get a lot of sleep, and think hard about the sport you're interested in. It takes more than muscle to become an outstanding athlete."

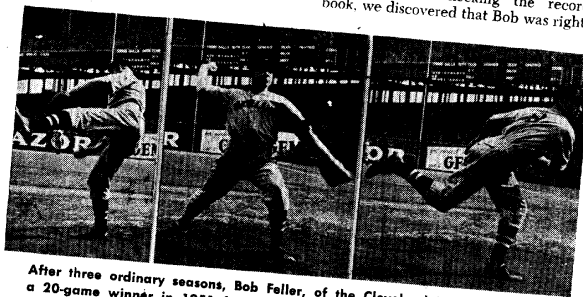
What do you intend doing after your career is over?

"Haven't worried too much about that yet. I honestly believe I have three or four more good years left. That is, if I take care of myself and am lucky. I suppose I'll always be connected with baseball one way or another."

Have you any particular goal right now?

"Well, at the start of the season I did have three goals—to pitch my third no-hitter, to win 20 games again, and to win in the World Series. I've accomplished the first two; now if the Indians would just win the pennant I'd get a crack at the third."

When Feller's career is over, he'll be a cinch for the Hall of Fame. He already holds the all-time record for strikeouts and no-hit games, and he's one of the six pitchers in American League history to have had as many as six 20-game winning seasons.



After three ordinary seasons, Bob Feller, of the Cleveland Indians, became a 20-game winner in 1951 for the sixth time in his pitching career. Only five other pitchers in American League history could make that claim.

While they waited, Bob kept piling up the victories. When he reached No. 20 on August 21 (before any other pitcher had won as many as 18), everybody was convinced: Feller was again a great pitcher.

How did he do it? Did he invent some new pitch? Was he hypnotizing the batters? Every expert and his kid sister had a different theory. So we decided to find out for ourselves.

We picked up the phone and called Cleveland. In a little while, we had Feller on the other end. He was an ace about the whole thing. "Sure," he said, "glad to talk to you. Ask all the questions you want. Just fire away." So we fired away.

How do you account for your great record this year?

His earned-run averages for the past three years—that is, the number of earned runs he allowed per game—have been 3.57, 3.73, 3.42.)

Which teams give you the most trouble?

"The Red Sox and the Yankees—the Red Sox most, I guess. I've dropped three games to them this year."

Which hitters give you the most trouble?

"In the old days, Tommy Henrich and Joe DiMaggio were always tough, while in recent years Bobby Doerr, of the Red Sox, has practically owned me. Lately, however, Ted Williams has become my chief trouble-maker."

Do you think that the 1951 Indian team is greater than the 1948 pennant winner?

TEEN AGE CHAMPS: For the first time in more than 20 years a teen-ager won the "Grand National" trapshooting championship, held annually at Vandalia, Ohio, near Dayton. Mike Wayland, 18-year-old graduate of Washington (Kansas) High School, broke 99 out of 100 flying clay pigeons, to win over a field of 1800 of the nation's best shot-gun marksmen. . . . Seventeen-year-old Leonard Pietras, recent graduate of Toledo (Ohio) Macomber High School, won the 1951 National Caddie Championship, held in Columbus, O. . . . For report on teen-age tennis champ Maureen Connolly, see page 10.

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TELLS ALL, SHOWS ALL ABOUT YOUR CLASSMATES, TEACHERS, TEAMS, CLUBS, DATES, PARTIES!

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☐ I am a student in high school
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30

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You get more energy from oatmeal
than from any other whole-grain cereal!



THE GIANT OF THE CEREALS IS QUAKER OATS!

A GIANT in Nutrition!

Be one of the attractive, popular fellows or gals with lots of energy! Eat energy-giving Quaker Oats at least 3 to 4 mornings a week! You get more energy from oatmeal than from any other whole-grain cereal!

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You'll smack your lips as you taste the creamy, delicious goodness in every spoonful of Quaker Oats. It's the most popular cereal in the world!

A GIANT in Value!

Less than 1¢ a serving for the bounteous benefits of Quaker Oats!

Tomorrow morning, eat good hot **Quaker Oats!**

QATMEAL TOPS 'EM ALL!

Yes, oatmeal tops all other whole-grain cereals in Food-Energy, Protein, Vitamin B₁, and Food-Iron.



Quaker and Mother's Oats
are the same

Words at Work

Words defined and pronounced
here appear in articles in this issue.

obelisk (p. 6)—A four-sided tapering pillar, often marked with writings or symbols. Noun.

beachhead (p. 11)—An area on an enemy shore which a military force seeks to hold to get supplies and organize for an attack. Noun.

U. N. trust territory (p. 15)—The United Nations has taken under its protection several regions in Africa and the western Pacific. The U. N. has selected certain nations to manage these regions with the aim of benefiting the natives and training them in self-government.

Syngman Rhee (p. 15)—Although the Korean custom is to write the family name first, we have followed the usual U. S. newspaper and magazine practice in our use of the name of the president of the Republic of Korea. In Korean, his name actually is Yi Syngman.

casualty (p. 15)—In military use, a person killed, wounded, or missing in warfare. Noun.

levee (p. 18)—Embankment, dike. Noun.

maritime (p. 25)—Pertaining to navigation and the sea. Adjective.

terracing (p. 18)—Ploughing up ridges at right angles to a slope to hold back rain water from a field. Noun.

depression (p. 26)—As used in the article, the business depression of the early 1930s, marked by great unemployment and wage and price drops.

Say It Right!

Alcide de Gasperi (p. 6)—*al ché dé dé gäs pè ré*.

Tyrol (p. 6)—*tir ôl*.

Trentino (p. 6)—*trén té nò*.

Aga Khan (p. 6)—*á gá kán*.

Kaesong (p. 11)—*ká sòng*.

Gutenberg (p. 12)—*gūn tén bérk*.

Suh Nam Pyo (p. 13)—*sūn nám pyó*.

Seoul (p. 13)—*sól* (or *sé sól*).

Pusan (p. 13)—*pūn sūn*.

Syngman Rhee (p. 15)—*sīng mán ré*.

Pronouncing Korean Words

Conversational Korean, by Edward W. Pai (a publication of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, D. C.), gives this guide to Korean sounds:

Vowels: a (as in father), ya (as in yard), short o (like the "er" in term), short yo (as in the "year" in yearn), o (as in obey), yo (as in yoke), u (as the "oo" in food), yu (as in you), short u (between o and u), i (as the vowel in inch or eel).

Diphthongs: ae (as in cat), yae (as in yam), e (as the "ai" in ail), ye (as in the "ya" in Yale), oe (as in the "we" in well), wi (as in we), ui (as in will), wa (as in water), wo (as in were), wae (as in wag), we (between wo and i).

HOW WOULD YOU SOLVE IT?

A Case for a Good Citizen

After his last class, Charlie wandered by the nearly-completed new wing of the school. As he passed the school yard, he saw a gang of boys pointing to the windows of the new study hall. The windows were still marked with large white X's to prevent the workmen from walking through them. Suddenly one of the boys in the gang yelled "Chicken" in a taunting voice, and a second boy swiftly raised his arm and threw a rock which shattered a pane of glass. "See," said the same taunting voice, "I told you, you couldn't hit the center of the X. Watch this!" He raised his arm and another pane of glass was broken.

Charlie recognized several of the boys in the gang. While he was trying to decide what he ought to do, the boys, aware they were being watched, went away.

"They'll get caught sooner or later," Charlie muttered to himself, as he started home. "I wonder where the janitor is."

Charlie was a witness to a "crime." What would you do if you were Charlie?

1. Would you go directly to the "guilty" boys and try to get them to own up? Would you write an anonymous note to the principal, telling who threw the rocks? Would you go in person to report the rock-throwers? If so, to whom would you report? Or would you say, "It's not my responsibility," and forget the whole thing? Which of these possible courses of action would a good citizen follow? How can you be a good school citizen without being rated as a goody-goody?

2. Are you a good school citizen if you obey rules only when someone is watching? Should you be as ready to report your own violations of rules as you would those of others? What would you list as the qualities of a good school citizen?

3. Who pays for school equipment? Who pays for the maintenance of school buildings? Who benefits the most from well-kept school property—the taxpayer, the janitor, the principal of the school, the students?

Students! You are invited to submit problems for this column. Your name will be withheld, if you so request. Write: Editor, *World Week*, 351 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Bob & Bill "A DOUBLE WINNER"



FELLOWS! Being able to shoot straight is a lot of fun. And the right equipment to help you enjoy this keen sport is a Remington Model 513T target rifle and Remington ammunition. They're an unbeatable combination. Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport 2, Connecticut.



Remington Model 513T bolt action target rifle is completely equipped with heavy barrel, target stock, sling strap, peep sights and other features for match competition on the range. Shoot Remington 22's with exclusive Kleanbore® non-corrosive priming for finest accuracy.



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Remington



*Reg. U. S. P. Off.

ask Gay Head



Gay Head

Q. I'd like to know how to get around my bashfulness. I don't have too much trouble making friends with boys, but I have a lot of trouble making friends with girls. I've had a number of dates but I just don't seem to be able to make out with girls. You might say I

have no "line." I just can't talk to girls as well as other boys do. Please help me.

A. If you're bashful and sincerely want to overcome it, you'll have to break through your shell of self-consciousness rather than "get around it." This isn't easy, and you'll be tempted many times to crawl back into it.

Deliberately force yourself to join in boy-girl activities: a school club, school project, or a dance. You'll find that making friends with girls, while you tack up a crepe paper harvest moon, is little different from making friends with boys. Perhaps you have no sisters of your own and so you feel that girls are "different" from boys in their interests and dislikes. Visit your boy friends who have sisters and practice talking to them.



"Hey fellers!
Here's that
Gabanaro
sports shirt
you heard
about!"



WEAR it open.



WEAR it closed

ARROW GABANARO's worth hollerin' about! Best-looking sports shirt in America, it's tailored of rich, rugged, rayon gabardine!

What's more, it comes in your exact collar size and sleeve length, in 12 eye-popping colors. Washable. Saddle-stitched collar and pocket flaps. Gabanaro's cut for fast action and solid comfort.

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ARROW
GABANARO SPORTS SHIRTS

Study a boy who seems to get along easily with girls. What does he talk about? Movies? Records? Books? School projects? Doesn't he sometimes argue with a girl in fun? See what happens when you say to a girl (very innocently), "Farley Granger bores me. I think he's a sissy." Ask a girl about her vacation, her hobbies, her courses in school.

Many bashful boys and girls are afraid that others will find out that they aren't perfect in every way—personality, character, ability, and intelligence. Because they're afraid to compete with others their age in sports and in conversation, they "clam up" and torture themselves with self-criticism. If you practice doing what you can do well—whether it's dancing, playing tennis, or spinning tops—you'll begin to feel sure of yourself and your own special abilities.

It's true that a girl may be temporarily attracted by a line, but she rarely becomes attached to the boy who tosses her one. Once she finds out he's a "linesman," she'll cross his name off her list. Girls like boys who seem to enjoy a girl's company; boys who have good manners and a well-groomed appearance; boys who are interested in sports, hobbies, school activities, and world events.

Many girls, you'll learn, are as bashful as you are. If you concentrate on making a girl feel at ease by encouraging her to talk about herself, you'll feel less shy yourself. P.S. Most boys your age feel just as uncertain about "making out with girls" as you do!

Q. If a boy you like asks you for a date and you have to refuse, how can you get him to ask you again?

A. When you refuse the date, you might say, with sincere regret, "I'm sorry, but I promised I'd go to my grandmother's house for dinner, because it's her birthday. I hope you'll ask me out again sometime." (By your giving a definite explanation, he'll realize you aren't putting him off with the vague and discouraging "I'm busy.") If you follow your refusal with a friendly question or two, the boy may realize your genuine interest and suggest another date.

If you simply can't bear the suspense, you can come right out and say, "How about some other night?" But if you do this, you'll have to be prepared for the consequences—which may be a cool "okay," followed by weeks of silence! Most boys prefer to date in their own fashion and they dislike being pinned down, even by pin-ups!

If you have a question which you would like to have answered in "Ask Gay Head," send it to: Gay Head, 351 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.



MESSAGE OF FREEDOM

Plastic balloons, like the ones shown above, are carrying messages of hope from the free world to lands behind the Iron Curtain. This is one of the latest projects of the American Crusade for Freedom. This national organization, headed by General Lucius Clay, is trying to give a true picture of the United States to the people of the Communist-controlled countries of Eastern Europe.

The Crusade for Freedom has formed a special chapter—The Youth Crusade for Freedom—which is now appealing to the students of American schools for support in its work. Students are urged to sign the Youth Scroll (which may be obtained from local Crusade for Freedom headquarters). Schools in which 90 per cent of the students sign will be presented with an Award of Honor signed by General Clay.

Upon signing the scroll, you are asked to make a small contribution—it may be as little as one cent.

Answers to last week's puzzle

C	A	C	T	U	S	T	U	R	K	E	Y
A	R	O	U	S	E	O	R	I	O	L	E
N	A	I	L	E	R	S	N	O	R	I	A
A	B	L	E	B	U	N	T	E	C	S	
D	I	S	T	I	B	E	T	A	I	T	
A	A	B	O	A	T	W	E	N	T	Y	
	T	U	B			I	T	S			
P	E	R	S	I	A	F	R	A	M	P	
E	R	I	N	E	P	A	L	M	A	O	
T	E	E	D	S	A	T	C	A	R	L	
E	N	S	U	E	L	I	B	E	R	I	A
R	O	T	A	T	E	M	I	N	I	O	N
S	W	E	D	E	N	A	T	T	E	N	D



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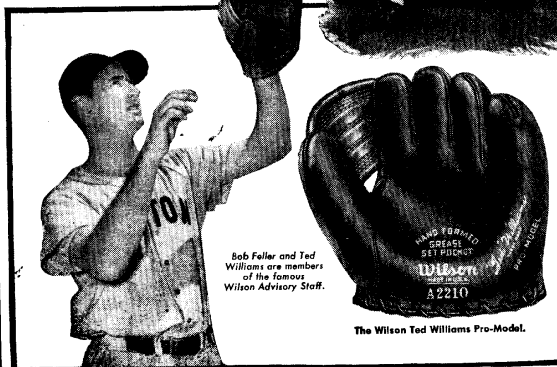
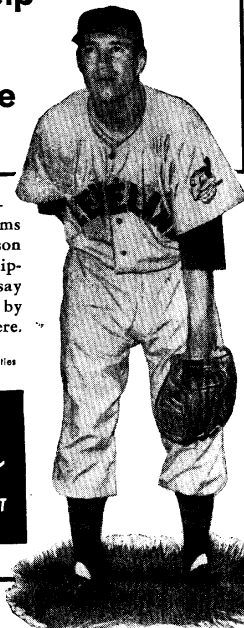
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to help
your
game

Famous players in every major sport—including such baseball greats as Ted Williams and Bob Feller—use and recommend Wilson sports equipment—today's modern equipment for today's fast modern play. They say "Play Wilson and you play the best." Sold by leading sporting goods dealers everywhere.

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The Wilson Ted Williams Pro-Model.

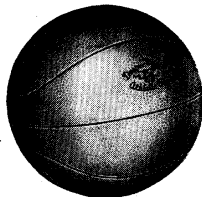
34

**OFFICIAL FOOTBALLS**

Rigidly inspected Draper-Maynard footballs, with a slim shape for better passing, punting, and ball handling.

**ONE-PIECE MOLDED SAFETY HELMETS**

Draper-Maynard's one piece, molded construction with six-piece web shock absorber and protective padding. Wide range of sizes.

**OFFICIAL BASKETBALLS**

Here's the ball that can take it! Made to stand hard wear. Pebble grain finish gives you fingertip control. See your dealer.



EVERY GIRL wants to have a clear, fresh complexion. Every boy wants the physical stamina to make the team in his favorite sport. Sometimes a small change in your health habits can make a big difference in the way you look and feel. If you have any questions about improving your health and appearance, send them to: Ann White, "How's Your Health?" Editor, *Scholastic Magazines*, 351 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Problems of greatest interest will be discussed in this column.

The Question Box

Q. I don't like milk, but I know it is good for me. Is there any substitute for it?

A. Instead of looking for a milk substitute, why not try getting the milk itself in different forms? Cream soups, puddings, and many frozen dessert mixes use milk in their preparation, but you can't taste it in the finished dish. All kinds of flavoring agents can be used with milk, and a ripe banana mashed to creamy smoothness and whipped into a glass of very cold milk makes a delicious drink.

Q. How many hours a night should a teen-ager sleep?

A. Nine, if you want to be bright and alert the next day.

Q. I have a bad habit of eating between meals and would like to know how to stop it.

A. Eating between meals isn't necessarily a bad habit. It all depends on what you eat. During your growing years, your body requires a great deal of nourishment, and you may need those between-meal snacks. Be sure your regular meals are complete ones, with a full serving of some protein food such as meat, fish, eggs, or cheese. Then if you get hungry between meals, fruit, cookies, and milk certainly won't hurt you. A light sandwich or a bowl of dry cereal and milk, after school or before bedtime, is nourishing and satisfying. The only time between-meal nibbling becomes a bad habit is when you fill up on too many sodas and other sweets so that your appetite for meals is spoiled.

Q. Is it unhealthy for the skin to apply freckle cream or lemon juice to

remove freckles? What is a good way to remove freckles?

A. There is no way of removing freckles, so don't waste your money on freckle creams. Freckles fade during the winter, and as you grow older they become less and less noticeable. Anyhow, don't be concerned about freckles. They give you an attractive, healthy, outdoor look.

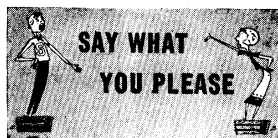
Oh, How You'll Like to Get Up in the Morning . . . if you stretch before you get out of bed! Yes, that's what a doctor who has made scientific studies on sleep says. Don't rush out of bed after you've turned off the alarm. Take a minute to yawn and stretch all over. Then sit up, yawn and stretch again. The next step is to swing your legs out of bed and stand up. Once you're out of bed, the temptation to take another forty winks is 90 per cent licked. Of course, be sure to get those nine hours sleep you need!

Tip on Teeth. . . . A glass of water may be one way to save you extra trips to the dentist. A simple precaution to lessen the number of cavities in the teeth is to rinse the mouth thoroughly after eating, particularly after eating sweet foods. The water washes the foods out of the danger zones of the teeth, or at least dilutes them so that cavity-producing bacteria won't thrive.

Training Table Tips

Lou Little, Columbia University, says:

"There's no question about the role good nutrition plays in keeping athletes in the best of physical condition. Football requires great physical stamina as well as skill. Our training table suggestions include milk, meat and other protein foods, vegetables and fruits (both raw and cooked), cereals, bread and butter, and simple desserts. Things we prefer to skip are fried foods, heavy meals just prior to afternoon practice sessions and games, and, of course, smoking while in training."



... and that's what we mean! This letters column, a regular feature, is open to opinion on any subject and criticism of any kind, brickbats or orchids. We want to know what's on your mind. Other readers do, too. Address Letters Editor, *World Week*, 351 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.—The Editors.

Dear Editor:

During the past school year I enjoyed *World Week* very much. I was happy to hear that you are having a crossword puzzle in every issue. However, I still wish you'd have more puzzles from students and less staff-written ones. The latter I usually find to be considerably harder and not so much fun (not that I don't enjoy a challenge, but ...).

Our social studies class discusses every issue thoroughly. We all are very interested in the letters that students in other countries write. However, we were rather disappointed to find that in every issue the letters are from "upper class" boys and girls. We would like to hear more about the life and customs of the "average" children. I realize that in many countries, unfortunately, only the "upper class" children are educated enough to write for your magazine. In this case I believe that with one letter, and perhaps even an interview of someone in the "middle class," or a simple letter, you could report the actual truth about average conditions, as that is what we are most interested in.

I also agree with other readers in the past, that you could improve your issue by reviewing a teen-age book each week. I wouldn't advise you, however, to leave Gay Head's column out. It is rather interesting and sometimes amusing, even though some questions seem a bit "far-fetched" or as one student put it, "I think the staff thinks up the questions."

As for reporting news, my hat goes off to you. Your write-ups on different lands are often very beautifully written.

Linda Plzak
Hinsdale (Ill.) Township H.S.

Try the crossword puzzle on page 22. It's student-prepared.

As to the stories about the daily life of boys and girls of other lands: (1) As you point out, in some countries it is difficult to find young people educated enough to prepare even a simple report; (2) where possible, we do present stories about, and interviews with,

farm boys and girls and those not of the well-to-do class; (3) reports even by upper-class children usually tell a good deal about how less wealthy families in their country live.

Gay Head's column is based on the letters and inquiries we receive from young people. Write her about YOUR problem. If it's of general interest, Gay Head will answer it in her column.—Ed.

Dear Editor:

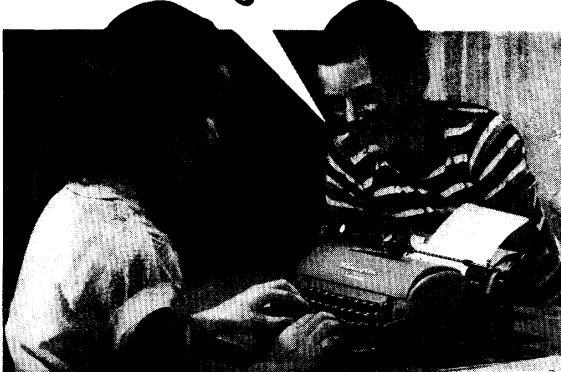
In your April 25, 1951, issue of *World Week*, the column about MacArthur carried the statement that the President had fired the second highest ranking military officer in the nation, George C. Marshall being noted as first

ranking. Since MacArthur is a five-star general, how does Marshall outrank him?

Marcella Everett
Millerton, Pa.
Williamson High School

George C. Marshall, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and the late Henry H. Arnold were all appointed five-star generals (Generals of the Army) on the same day (December 14, 1944). But President Roosevelt assigned them different dates of rank (Marshall, December 16, 1944; MacArthur, December 18; Eisenhower, December 20; Arnold, December 21). General Marshall is therefore the senior five-star general.—Ed.

"Please, Sis! let me use your New Remington Quiet-riter"



Johnny knows that students who type do homework neater and faster... average from 9 to 38 percent higher grades in most subjects. No wonder he's begging to use the new Remington Quiet-riter.

Only Quiet-riter has Amazing Miracle Tab... plus the patented Simplified Ribbon Changer... an office typewriter keyboard... a larger size Paper Cylinder—and 31 more features to help students type schoolwork neater... faster... more accurately than ever before!

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AMAZING MIRACLE TAB

This exclusive Remington feature makes it easier for you to type neat, accurate columns of names, dates, figures. A flick of the finger on the Miracle Tab accurately sets or clears tabulator stops. Try it!

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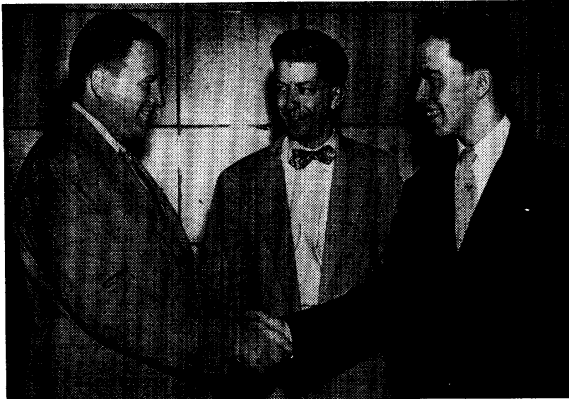
36

386 NATIONAL WINNERS

In Ford Industrial Arts

FIFTY-EIGHT high school boys from all sections of the country were acclaimed "first prize winners" in the Ford Motor Company's Industrial Arts Awards national finals at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago last month. They each received a cash prize of \$100. Nine of the boys received the "Outstanding Achievement Award," and were also given expense-paid visits to Dearborn and Detroit, Michigan, for three days of sightseeing and entertainment.

The nine "Outstanding Achievement Award" winners represented the best talent in each of the nine divisions of the program, as follows: Plastics, Wrought Metal, Architectural Drawing,



In the Ford Motor Company's Industrial Arts Awards for 1951, sixteen-year-old Dion Markle (right) of Cass Technical High School, Detroit, receives the congratulations of Henry Ford II, upon winning one of the nine "Outstanding Achievement Awards." In the center is Richard E. Giebel, printing instructor at Cass Technical.

Mechanical Drawing, Wood Electrical, Machine Shop, Patternmaking, and Molding and Printing.

In all a total of 386 entries received recognition in the national finals for placing first, second, or third, or for re-

ceiving honorable mention. Among them were students in all grades from 7 through 12.

Winning entries in the national finals are now on exhibition in the Museum of Science and Industry, in Chicago. The exhibition closes October 14.

The nine "Outstanding Achievement Award" winners and their winning entries follow:

George M. Veiga, Hanford High School, Hanford, California; Furniture Making—Modern Desk, Antique Mahogany Color.

David Sauerwald, Dorsey High School, Los Angeles, California; Radio—Ultra High Frequency Transmitter and Receiver.

Bob Thompson, University High School, Los Angeles, California; Wrought Copper and Brass—Etched 30 inch Copper Tray.

Robert L. Lockwood, Fenger High School, Chicago, Illinois; Architectural Presentation Drawings—ranch type home.

Kenneth Weinhold, Edison Vocational High School, Baltimore, Maryland; Advanced Detail and Assembly Drawings—drawing of drill press.

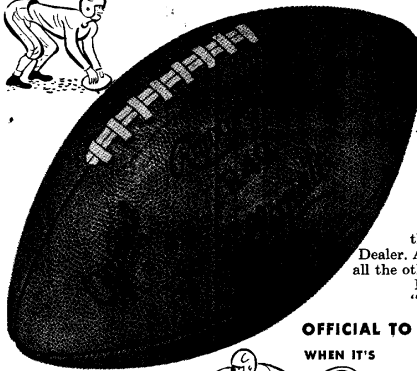
Dion M. Markle, Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Michigan; Single Impression Letter Press Printing—program, brochure.

Bill Capeder, St. Paul Vocational School, St. Paul, Minnesota; Machine Construction—salt shaker injection mold.

Richard C. Bueler, Roosevelt High School, St. Louis, Missouri; Carving—Plastic Nightlight (Marine Scene).

Robert Sloan, West Technical High School, Cleveland, Ohio; Patternmaking—rotor discharge casing.

You'll Be "Touchdown-Terrific" With A Rawlings Football!



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Stop in soon and see them at your Rawlings Dealer. And be sure to look at all the other Rawlings Football Equipment. It's really "Touchdown-Terrific!"

OFFICIAL TO JUNIOR MODELS

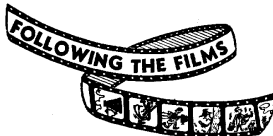
WHEN IT'S

Rawlings

IT'S RIGHT!

... The Finest In The Field!

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//////Tops, don't miss. ////Good.
////Fair. //Save your money.

//////THE DESERT FOX (20th-Century-Fox. Produced by Nunnally Johnson. Directed by Henry Hathaway).

In screening *The Desert Fox*, 20th Century-Fox and the producer and script-writer, Nunnally Johnson, have given a faithful account of the unhappy career of the famous German field marshal, Erwin Rommel, and actual shots of the desert fighting in which Rommel was engaged heighten the realistic effect of the film.

In producing *The Desert Fox*, Johnson went to great lengths to make his production authentic. Using Desmond Young's biography of Rommel as the basis for his script, Johnson also flew to Germany to talk with Rommel's surviving wife and son. Some of the field marshal's personal belongings are used in the film, as well as Hitler's car.

James Mason, as Rommel, is tough and energetic. At times his acting seems stiff, but, after all, he is portraying a man of rigid military bearing. Jessica Tandy, as Frau Rommel, gives a sympathetic insight into the character of the marshal's wife. Leo G. Carroll, playing the witty, cynical Field Marshal von Rundstedt, does a splendid job, but Luther Adler, who plays Adolf Hitler as a maniac-clown, fails to suggest the deeper evils of Hitler's personality.

The Desert Fox sometimes moves so quickly from episode to episode that it's difficult to follow. Nevertheless, the movie succeeds in bringing to life events that are now historic.

MOVIE CHECK LIST

Drama: ////The River. ////The Whistle at Eaton Falls. ////Bright Victory. ////Cyrano de Bergerac. ////Take Care of My Little Girl. ////Teresa. ////The Frogmen. ////Oliver Twist. ////Ace in the Hole. ////Saturday's Hero. ////Captain Horatio Hornblower. ////Night into Morning. ////Sealed Cargo. ////When Worlds Collide. ////Jim Thorpe, All-American. ////Strangers on a Train. ////Strictly Dishonorable. ////Hard, Fast, and Beautiful. ////The Prince Who Was a Thief.

Comedy: ////That's My Boy. ////Mr. Belvedere Rings the Bell. ////Dear Brat. ////Half Angel.

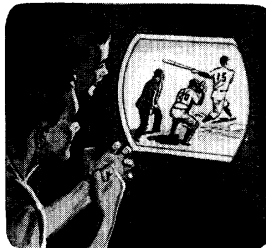
Musical: ////Showboat. ////The Life of Caruso. ////On the Riviera.

Animated Cartoon: ////Alice in Wonderland.



ele-facts

PATHWAYS FOR PICTURES

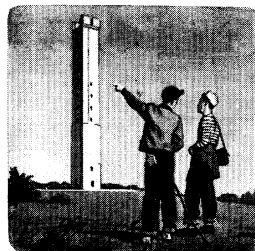


RIGHT AT HOME— BEHIND HOME PLATE!

They'll be playing the World Series soon. And in addition to the lucky thousands at the games, millions of fans will see each thrilling play from "box seats" right in their own homes. The games will be carried from city to city by the Bell System's amazing TV networks.

PICTURES FLOW LIKE WATER

The television network is like a lawn-sprinkling system. Television pictures "flow" through coaxial cable to distant TV broadcasting stations where they are "sprayed" from tall towers. Each tower covers an area fifty miles around.



OR FLY THROUGH THE AIR

Television programs also travel from city to city by radio relay. They fly through the air on very short waves—called microwaves. They skim over the countryside, skipping along from one relay station to the next.

Bell System coaxial and radio relay networks provide pathways for pictures and superhighways for long distance telephone calls. These growing networks are proving of extra value to the Nation in these days of preparedness.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



THE NAME
TO REMEMBER IN

Armstrong

Flutes AND Piccolos

America's finest
silver-plated flute

AT FINE MUSIC
DEALERS EVERYWHERE

W. T. ARMSTRONG COMPANY • ELKHART, INDIANA

38

PLAY SAFE wear
BIKE
ATHLETIC SUPPORTERS

Football players say, "Don't engage in ANY sport without the protection of a supporter!" That's a rule leading athletes follow—a good one for you to follow, too. There's a BIKE supporter for every sport, and you can get BIKE at athletic goods stores everywhere. Play safe! Wear BIKE!

THE BIKE WEB COMPANY

More athletes have worn BIKE
than any other brand



SENIORS!

BE THE FIRST IN YOUR SCHOOL TO SELL

GRADUATION NAME CARDS

and earn Sensational Commissions!
Have plenty of spending money during your senior year. Printcraft's wide selection of beautiful cards will enable you to sell your entire class. America's best plan and highest commission rate. A free Memory book given with each order. Free cards for agents.

Write today for free sample kit.

PRINTCRAFT, Dept. S

1425 E. Elm Street

Scranton 5, Pa.

EARN THE MONEY YOU NEED SELLING SUNSHINE CHRISTMAS CARDS

Friends and Neighbors buy on sight America's Leading \$1 Folder Ass't with many DECORATIVE LINED ENVELOPES \$1. NEW! DIFFERENT! 100% Profit. NOVELTY KROMEKOTES, NATURE PRINTS, CHRISTMAS HOLLY, Religious, Gift Wraps, Stationery, Super Value Imprints 50 for \$1.25. Big \$1,000 Sales Contest! Special Money-Making Plan for Clubs. SAMPLES ON APPROVAL.

SUNSHINE ART STUDIOS, Dept. SM-9
115 Fulton Street New York 38, N. Y.

Extra Cash for Christmas

Sell a variety of Christmas greeting card assortments, Novelty and Gift Items, Gift Wraps. Write today for your samples on approval, or send for information for our School Plan.

KEWKRAFT
Point Pleasant, New Jersey

STAMPS

MORE U. N. ISSUES



U. N. Airmail Designs

Next month the United Nations will issue its first four airmail stamps. Shown above are the drawings of the stamps.

The 6¢ red and 10¢ blue-green show a gull and airplane. The 15¢ blue and 25¢ gray show three swallows and the official U. N. emblem.

Shown above also is the third regular U. N. stamp which will be issued in October. The stamp, a 5¢ blue, honors the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF has supplied millions of children the world over with food, clothing, medicine.

For first-day covers of the U. N. stamps, send self-addressed envelopes to: U. N. Postal Administration, United Nations, N. Y. You may send in your request now; it will be held until the day of issue.

Write "First Day of Issue" on the upper left-hand corner of each envelope. In the upper right-hand corner write in pencil the price and amount of stamps you wish. Then enclose the envelope, or envelopes, in an outer envelope with your money order or check.

Prices of the first six regular U. N. stamps are: 1¢, 1½¢, 3¢, 5¢, 25¢ and \$1.00. You may send as many as 10 self-addressed envelopes for each.

STAMPING GROUNDS: A new 10-cent bi-monthly comic book, *Stamp Comics*, presents the stories behind many stamps and hints on collecting.

On Her Way

When the lady entered the bus, the only empty seat was beside a befuddled-looking gentleman. She took the vacant seat, and, opening a map of Manchuria, began studying it.

The befuddled one blinked at the map for a while and finally said in a puzzled tone, "Pardon me, madame, but are you sure you're on the right bus?"

Penn State Froth

Right!

Teacher: "When was the revival of learning?"

Pupil: "Just before exams."

Michigan Education Journal

What Are 'Approvals'?

Scholastic Magazines accept stamp advertisements only from reliable and trustworthy stamp dealers. Our readers are advised to read an advertisement carefully before sending money for stamps. If the advertisement mentions the word "approvals," the stamp dealer will send you in addition to any free stamps, or stamps you pay for in advance, a selection of other stamps known as "approvals." Each of these "approval" stamps has a price clearly marked. If you keep any of the "approval" stamps you must pay for them and return the ones you do not wish to buy. If you do not intend to buy any of the "approval" stamps return them promptly, being careful to write your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope in which you return the stamps. Scholastic Magazines will do all in their power to protect their readers from unfair practices. Any reader who considers that he has been deceived as a result of his response to an advertisement in Scholastic Magazines is urged to appeal to the Executive Editor, Scholastic Magazines, 351 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

A BRAND NEW COMIC!

Stamp Comics

Now 10¢

at your favorite newsstand

STAMP COMICS, 105 E. 35 ST., N. Y. 18.

COLLECT CARTOPHILIC CARDS

New fascinating hobby—interesting market containing Birds, Butterflies, Acropolis, Flowers, Trains and other rare cards—Plus big illustrated catalogue—All for 10¢.

INTERNATIONAL CARTOPHILIC CO.

1152 Yonge St. Dept. SM Toronto, Canada

Unused Commemorative Stamp Collection!

Beautiful, strange, Pictorials, Airmails and Sets from faraway lands. All unused stamps. Only 3¢ with colorful approvals.

SUNLITE, Box 1259-T, Grand Central Sta., N.Y. 17

A-Z PACKET

Abysinia, Afghanistan, Monaco Roosevelt, Zanzibar, etc. Only 10¢ to Approval Applicants.

LAKEWOOD STAMP CO.

15102 LANNING AVE LAKEWOOD 7, OHIO

Free Bahamas, Br. Guiana, U.P.U., Persia,

with fine approvals. Fast personal service.

Assured Stampco. Box 431, Miami 3, Florida.

FREE "ODDITIES" PACKET!

Giant, midget, triangle, diamond, and other odd stamps—your 5¢-10¢-15¢ with equally thrilling and unusual approvals.

NIAGARA STAMP COMPANY

102 Queensway • Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada



JET
Eraser

**NEWEST
UTILITY ERASER!**

A real "Jet" for all-purpose, speedy erasing! Cylindrical eraser encased in attractive, convenient-length, transparent plastic holder. Clips to pocket; won't roll off desks. Finest quality rubber; choose red for pencil erasing, gray for ink and typewriting. Refills, of course.

There's only one JET—Weldon Roberts Erasers—so be sure to ask for it by name at your stationer's.

WELDON ROBERTS RUBBER CO.
Newark 7, N. J.

Weldon Roberts Erasers
Correct Mistakes in Any Language



Order the **NOVEL**
Mr. Peanut
Mechanical
Pencil
25^c Plus

two empty 5c PLANTERS
SALTED PEANUT BAGS
or two 5c PLANTERS
JUMBO BLOCK Peanut
Bar outside wrappers.

The "Ritepoint" mechanical Mr. Peanut pencil is precision-made of the finest materials, is 5 1/2 inches long—in attractive colors, and carries an extra supply of lead and an eraser inside the pencil barrel.

ORDER IT TODAY
WRITE TO:

**PLANTERS
PEANUTS**

Department 26
Wilkes Barre, Pa.



Is That It?

He: "Why do women take up knitting?"

She: "It gives them something to think about while they're talking."

The Old Maid

Going Down—Down

A stout gentleman, determined to lose weight during his visit to the farm, hustled to the store for a pair of overalls. He picked out a pair big enough for vigorous exercise, then a thought struck him. "Wait a minute," he said to the clerk. "Those fit me now, but I intend to lose a lot. Maybe I'd better buy a smaller pair."

The clerk calmly went on wrapping the overalls.

"Mister," he said, "if you shrink as fast as these overalls will, you'll be doing pretty well."

McCall Spirit

Nailing Down the Problem

The high school civics class seemed a bit bored.

"Do you, Kenneth," inquired the teacher, "realize what a 70 billion dollar budget means to our country?"

"Well," said the sophomore, "in our house, Dad says it means no TV this year."

Quote

New Style

Two ladies were attending a concert at the Civic Auditorium. Seated in the orchestra section, they looked about them.

"Nice building," said one lady.

"What style of architecture is it?"

"I'm not quite sure," said the other lady, "but I think it's Reminiscence."

Oh; Dear!

Preliminary to becoming a sales clerk in the rainwear department, a young woman spent some time in the testing laboratory of a large department store, where she memorized a bit of data on umbrellas. When she became a sales clerk, she tried to put this knowledge to use.

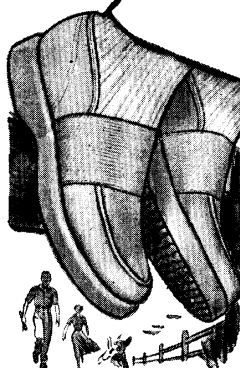
"Will this umbrella leak?" a matron demanded.

"Oh, no, madam," rejoined the well-primed young lady. "Why, that umbrella's made to stand the pressure of seventeen centimeters!"

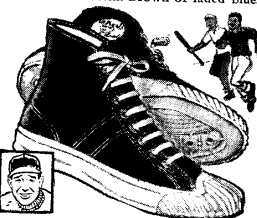
"But," objected the customer, quickly dropping the article, "I never go out in weather like that!"

Christian Science Monitor

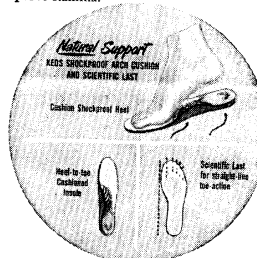
Winners-Keds!



DENIM SLIP-ONS let feet cruise around on thick cork and rubber soles. Plenty smart, too, the denim uppers eased with instep band woven with Lastex. Brown or faded blue.



FRANK LEAHY KEDS are mighty fast for sports and games. Designed by this famous coach so athletes will go for molded ground grip soles and famous Keds features that improve stamina.



u.s. Keds

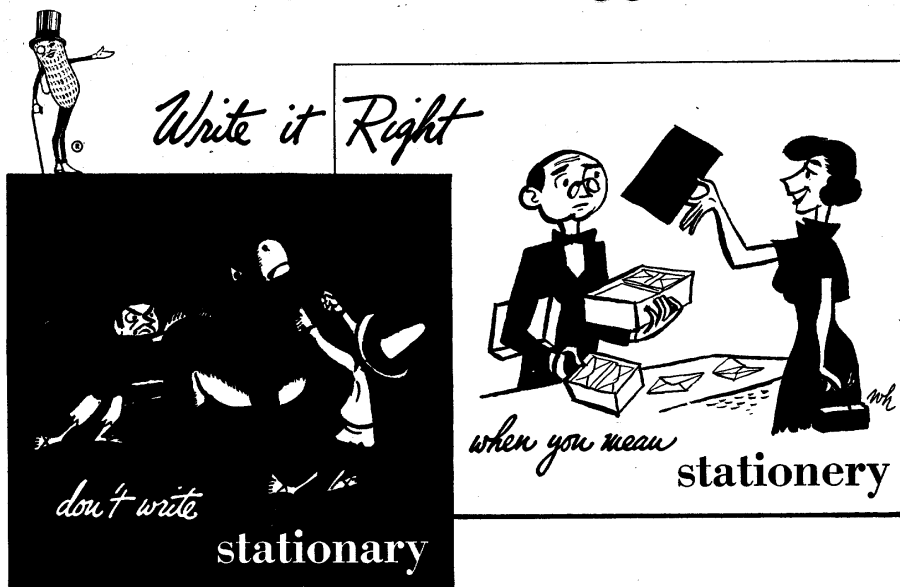
The Shoes of Champions—They Wash

Ask your store for FREE 48-page Keds Handbook of Sports and Games

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

Serving Through Science

ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK



And never stay stationary when you need a pep-up snack anytime during the day. Get moving—towards the peanut counter. Say the right word, PLANTERS, and you'll wind up with the freshest, tastiest, crunchiest peanut on the market. They're good to look at, better to eat. So get into the PLANTERS habit at lunch, at school, or at ball games. Whether it's Peanuts, a Jumbo Block Peanut Bar, or Peanut Butter that you want, PLANTERS is the answer. It's a hit anywhere, anytime.

Planters *is the word for* **Peanuts**

